

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
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CENSUS '90



1990 CPH-3-100B

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA
(Part)

Niagara Falls, NY PMSA



Bureau of the Census

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johnanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalinas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

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Population and Housing
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Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA
(Part)
Niagara Falls, NY PMSA**

Issued July 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**



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Decennial Census

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
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School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The stub is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Diagram of a statistical table titled "PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE". The diagram shows the layout of a table with labels for its components: Table number and title, Headnote, Column head, Spanner, Stubhead, Boxhead, Stub, Sidehead, Data field, Page number and State name, and Report title. The table content includes demographic data for Alaska, such as "Total population", "White population", "Black population", etc., with numerical values in the data field.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont			126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
50	West Virginia	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
52	Wyoming			130	Decatur, AL MSA
53	Puerto Rico			131	Decatur, IL MSA
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
				340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
				345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
NIAGARA COUNTY, NY	
03 -----	203
12 -----	208
17 -----	212
20 -----	216
24.01 -----	217
26.01 -----	218
26.02 -----	219
27.11 -----	220
27.12 -----	224.01
31 -----	224.02
32 -----	226 (pt.)
34.01 -----	226 (pt.)
34.02 -----	227.01 (pt.)
42.01 -----	227.01 (pt.)
42.02 -----	231
43.01 -----	232 (pt.)
43.02 -----	232 (pt.)
45.01 -----	234 (pt.)
45.02 -----	234 (pt.)
	242 (pt.)
	242 (pt.)
	243.01
	243.02 (pt.)
	243.02 (pt.)
	245.01 (pt.)
	245.02 (pt.)
	245.01 (pt.)
	245.02 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
NIAGARA COUNTY, NY	
203 -----	203 (pt.)
208 -----	203 (pt.)
212 -----	212 (pt.)
216 -----	212 (pt.)
217 -----	217 (pt.)
218 -----	217 (pt.)
219 -----	220 (pt.)
220 -----	220 (pt.)
224.01 -----	224.01 (pt.)
224.02 -----	224.01 (pt.)
226 -----	226.01
	226.02
227.01 -----	227.11
	227.12
231 -----	231 (pt.)
232 -----	231 (pt.)
	232
234 -----	234.01
	234.02
242 -----	242.01
	242.02
243.01 -----	243.01 (pt.)
243.02 -----	243.01 (pt.)
	243.02
245.01 -----	245.01 (pt.)
	245.02 (pt.)
245.02 -----	245.01 (pt.)
	245.02 (pt.)



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Niagara County		Lockport city, Niagara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 235 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4 060.2	1 354.5	1 354.5	22.1	36.4	26.2	56.5	4.8	-	4.8
Square miles	1 567.6	523.0	523.0	8.5	14.1	10.1	21.8	1.8	-	1.8
AGE										
All persons	1 189 288	220 756	220 756	24 426	61 840	34 989	7 626	3 325	-	3 325
Under 5 years	82 197	15 685	15 685	1 991	4 505	2 470	641	302	-	302
5 to 9 years	79 672	15 763	15 763	1 787	4 173	2 568	634	256	-	256
10 to 14 years	74 172	14 924	14 924	1 561	3 883	2 312	561	236	-	236
15 to 19 years	79 373	14 996	14 996	1 510	3 808	2 252	596	206	-	206
20 to 24 years	90 266	15 104	15 104	1 785	4 385	2 334	481	272	-	272
25 to 34 years	195 161	35 449	35 449	4 418	9 976	5 950	1 285	633	-	633
35 to 44 years	170 644	31 792	31 792	3 349	7 810	5 390	1 164	436	-	436
45 to 54 years	119 418	22 097	22 097	2 149	5 119	3 224	778	275	-	275
55 to 64 years	117 850	21 494	21 494	1 951	6 327	3 413	652	255	-	255
65 to 74 years	107 205	19 940	19 940	2 049	6 981	3 197	466	213	-	213
75 to 84 years	56 600	10 450	10 450	1 398	3 754	1 510	265	177	-	177
85 years and over	16 730	3 062	3 062	478	1 119	369	103	64	-	64
3 and 4 years	33 385	6 404	6 404	795	1 790	1 045	279	121	-	121
16 years and over	938 738	171 519	171 519	18 788	48 562	27 162	5 666	2 495	-	2 495
18 years and over	908 819	165 754	165 754	18 207	47 073	26 280	5 412	2 420	-	2 420
21 years and over	855 103	156 171	156 171	17 235	44 611	24 933	5 072	2 281	-	2 281
60 years and over	242 035	44 589	44 589	4 916	15 302	6 899	1 145	585	-	585
62 years and over	217 834	40 318	40 318	4 551	14 023	6 236	1 012	540	-	540
Median	34.7	34.6	34.6	32.9	35.2	34.4	32.2	30.6	-	30.6
Female	622 329	115 001	115 001	12 958	33 243	18 240	3 855	1 730	-	1 730
Under 5 years	39 973	7 661	7 661	991	2 169	1 228	318	136	-	136
5 to 9 years	38 987	7 857	7 857	852	2 140	1 300	316	121	-	121
10 to 14 years	36 120	7 289	7 289	780	1 963	1 117	276	118	-	118
15 to 19 years	39 103	7 394	7 394	732	1 938	1 105	258	109	-	109
20 to 24 years	45 490	7 822	7 822	965	2 357	1 220	231	137	-	137
25 to 34 years	99 769	18 223	18 223	2 263	5 208	3 030	666	331	-	331
35 to 44 years	87 496	16 024	16 024	1 678	3 976	2 714	578	204	-	204
45 to 54 years	62 743	11 443	11 443	1 082	2 755	1 659	388	147	-	147
55 to 64 years	62 748	11 334	11 334	1 044	3 516	1 842	336	129	-	129
65 to 74 years	61 047	11 193	11 193	1 228	4 046	1 791	246	130	-	130
75 to 84 years	36 373	6 521	6 521	971	2 361	971	157	120	-	120
85 years and over	12 480	2 240	2 240	372	814	263	85	48	-	48
3 and 4 years	16 395	3 155	3 155	401	864	522	145	60	-	60
16 years and over	500 135	90 828	90 828	10 201	26 605	14 389	2 899	1 332	-	1 332
18 years and over	485 440	88 012	88 012	9 918	25 853	13 962	2 791	1 293	-	1 293
21 years and over	458 737	83 172	83 172	9 417	24 594	13 261	2 633	1 226	-	1 226
60 years and over	142 888	25 881	25 881	3 100	9 124	4 041	641	366	-	366
62 years and over	129 984	23 618	23 618	2 908	8 417	3 667	578	341	-	341
Median	36.2	35.7	35.7	34.4	36.8	35.4	33.0	31.6	-	31.6
Male	566 959	105 755	105 755	11 468	28 597	16 749	3 771	1 595	-	1 595
Median age	33.1	33.5	33.5	31.5	33.7	33.5	31.3	29.5	-	29.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 189 288	220 756	220 756	24 426	61 840	34 989	7 626	3 325	-	3 325
In households	1 161 027	216 912	216 912	23 939	61 027	34 895	7 150	3 205	-	3 205
Householder	461 803	84 809	84 809	9 865	25 970	13 635	2 443	1 212	-	1 212
Family householder	314 204	59 732	59 732	6 213	16 328	9 629	2 000	835	-	835
Nonfamily householder	147 599	25 077	25 077	3 652	9 642	4 006	443	377	-	377
Living alone	127 202	22 119	22 119	3 209	8 601	3 539	381	321	-	321
Spouse	239 867	47 221	47 221	4 640	11 144	7 804	1 668	554	-	554
Child	377 514	71 567	71 567	7 738	19 195	11 556	2 692	1 147	-	1 147
Other relatives	40 820	6 801	6 801	705	2 502	937	178	132	-	132
Nonrelatives	41 023	6 514	6 514	991	2 216	963	169	160	-	160
Institutionalized persons	15 496	2 358	2 358	463	588	60	455	120	-	120
Other persons in group quarters	12 765	1 486	1 486	24	225	34	21	-	-	-
Persons per household	2.51	2.56	2.56	2.43	2.35	2.56	2.93	2.64	-	2.64
Persons per family	3.09	3.10	3.10	3.11	3.01	3.11	3.27	3.20	-	3.20
Persons 65 years and over	180 535	33 452	33 452	3 925	11 854	5 076	834	454	-	454
In households	170 081	31 570	31 570	3 493	11 315	5 014	677	342	-	342
Householder	117 731	21 736	21 736	2 540	8 016	3 528	434	231	-	231
Nonfamily householder	57 193	10 348	10 348	1 493	4 117	1 712	164	109	-	109
Living alone	55 450	10 080	10 080	1 461	4 012	1 681	156	106	-	106
Spouse	38 013	7 436	7 436	686	2 498	1 115	193	69	-	69
Other relatives	12 006	2 056	2 056	233	666	317	41	40	-	40
Nonrelatives	2 331	342	342	34	135	54	9	2	-	2
Institutionalized persons	9 610	1 864	1 864	431	528	57	157	112	-	112
Other persons in group quarters	844	18	18	1	11	5	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	314 204	59 732	59 732	6 213	16 328	9 629	2 000	835	-	835
With own children under 18 years	141 186	27 661	27 661	3 176	7 266	4 494	1 057	446	-	446
Number of own children under 18 years	262 753	51 773	51 773	5 892	13 582	8 318	2 053	850	-	850
Married-couple families	239 867	47 221	47 221	4 640	11 144	7 804	1 668	554	-	554
With own children under 18 years	103 350	20 921	20 921	2 245	4 324	3 599	844	271	-	271
Number of own children under 18 years	198 366	40 448	40 448	4 340	8 453	6 927	1 681	515	-	515
Female householder, no husband present	59 790	9 822	9 822	1 210	4 273	1 449	280	210	-	210
With own children under 18 years	32 764	5 625	5 625	742	2 599	748	192	140	-	140
Number of own children under 18 years	56 670	9 658	9 658	1 262	4 605	1 182	336	287	-	287
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	445 998	82 190	82 190	8 752	22 308	13 044	2 845	1 176	-	1 176
Never married	146 099	23 541	23 541	2 637	7 245	3 612	867	392	-	392
Now married, except separated	248 980	48 709	48 709	4 803	11 610	7 994	1 738	598	-	598
Separated	8 630	1 520	1 520	193	622	198	43	27	-	27
Widowed	15 148	2 745	2 745	321	977	459	62	40	-	40
Divorced	27 141	5 675	5 675	798	1 854	781	135	119	-	119
Females 15 years and over	507 249	92 194	92 194	10 335	26 971	14 595	2 945	1 355	-	1 355
Never married	133 743	20 999	20 999	2 474	7 009	3 178	620	366	-	366
Now married, except separated	248 392	48 739	48 739	4 820	11 625	7 994	1 736	593	-	593
Separated	12 657	2 077	2 077	268	967	236	54	39	-	39
Widowed	72 660	12 831	12 831	1 740	4 736	2 066	302	218	-	218
Divorced	39 797	7 548	7 548	1 033	2 634	1 121	233	139	-	139

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lockport city, Niagara County—Con.				Niagara Falls city, Niagara County					
	Tract 236	Tract 237	Tract 238	Tract 239	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	8.2	.9	1.5	6.8	2.5	2.2	6.2	.7	1.2	.5
Square miles	3.2	.3	.6	2.6	.9	.9	2.4	.3	.5	.2
AGE										
All persons	4 561	2 500	4 053	9 987	4 207	3 527	2 553	2 059	2 995	2 442
Under 5 years	448	224	397	620	248	446	174	181	210	219
5 to 9 years	375	167	338	651	279	394	155	185	163	223
10 to 14 years	309	140	255	621	274	351	152	186	134	230
15 to 19 years	301	145	285	573	226	314	128	164	167	227
20 to 24 years	364	272	309	568	482	315	127	140	254	162
25 to 34 years	935	533	845	1 472	578	506	398	335	457	395
35 to 44 years	562	281	551	1 519	593	355	310	271	334	295
45 to 54 years	362	197	353	962	368	209	208	178	255	217
55 to 64 years	344	176	280	896	396	280	330	185	269	213
65 to 74 years	341	198	266	1 031	422	251	351	160	305	149
75 to 84 years	177	121	140	783	230	96	194	55	295	80
85 years and over	43	46	34	291	111	10	26	19	152	32
3 and 4 years	177	76	176	245	105	184	63	68	63	83
16 years and over	3 366	1 944	3 009	7 974	3 377	2 273	2 050	1 471	2 456	1 732
18 years and over	3 257	1 892	2 895	7 743	3 276	2 166	1 995	1 411	2 399	1 635
21 years and over	3 051	1 775	2 714	7 414	3 069	1 971	1 923	1 317	2 265	1 505
60 years and over	729	452	578	2 572	977	502	753	325	891	368
62 years and over	661	423	521	2 406	901	432	686	294	829	322
Median	30.2	30.0	29.7	38.2	35.2	24.1	38.5	30.5	37.8	29.8
Female	2 392	1 302	2 110	5 424	2 211	2 065	1 414	1 080	1 669	1 284
Under 5 years	237	113	195	310	125	218	91	82	95	100
5 to 9 years	174	76	152	329	149	220	82	87	88	115
10 to 14 years	164	63	126	309	123	177	75	105	82	119
15 to 19 years	129	85	139	270	116	183	66	83	88	112
20 to 24 years	217	154	171	286	223	197	73	75	140	93
25 to 34 years	473	249	441	769	290	321	208	173	228	206
35 to 44 years	298	137	264	775	299	232	167	142	164	163
45 to 54 years	181	93	189	472	196	134	120	99	115	116
55 to 64 years	180	90	149	496	218	173	192	96	150	112
65 to 74 years	197	115	156	630	241	143	209	87	179	86
75 to 84 years	113	89	105	544	151	61	114	38	212	50
85 years and over	29	38	23	234	80	6	17	13	128	12
3 and 4 years	93	45	87	116	47	88	31	31	28	44
16 years and over	1 799	1 036	1 616	4 418	1 804	1 416	1 157	780	1 387	930
18 years and over	1 745	1 005	1 562	4 313	1 747	1 350	1 129	752	1 361	892
21 years and over	1 640	941	1 458	4 152	1 652	1 238	1 087	713	1 281	821
60 years and over	426	288	355	1 665	586	302	437	189	593	200
62 years and over	394	272	320	1 581	542	256	403	173	565	174
Median	30.7	30.8	30.4	40.6	37.6	26.4	41.0	31.7	41.7	30.3
Male	2 169	1 198	1 943	4 563	1 996	1 462	1 139	979	1 326	1 158
Median age	29.6	29.5	29.1	35.6	33.1	21.1	36.3	29.7	35.0	28.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 561	2 500	4 053	9 987	4 207	3 527	2 553	2 059	2 995	2 442
In households	4 534	2 500	4 046	9 654	4 081	3 527	2 553	2 053	2 812	2 442
Householder	1 753	1 283	1 540	4 077	1 571	1 320	1 071	755	1 510	878
Family householder	1 208	527	1 044	2 599	1 089	914	758	533	587	616
Nonfamily householder	545	756	496	1 478	482	406	313	222	923	262
Living alone	457	685	396	1 350	359	360	291	197	837	217
Spouse	822	307	757	2 200	901	291	534	301	309	309
Child	1 566	687	1 405	2 933	1 254	1 513	798	823	729	978
Other relatives	160	71	130	212	123	263	97	106	103	146
Nonrelatives	233	152	214	232	232	140	53	68	161	131
Institutionalized persons	15	—	7	321	126	—	—	—	173	—
Other persons in group quarters	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	6	10	—
Persons per household	2.59	1.95	2.63	2.37	2.60	2.67	2.38	2.72	1.86	2.78
Persons per family	3.11	3.02	3.20	3.06	3.09	3.26	2.89	3.31	2.94	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	561	365	440	2 105	763	357	571	234	752	261
In households	551	365	433	1 802	763	357	571	234	596	261
Householder	376	305	303	1 325	438	275	384	163	506	184
Nonfamily householder	186	252	158	788	198	129	169	73	400	87
Living alone	179	248	150	778	196	124	166	71	392	81
Spouse	120	35	93	369	155	59	149	49	66	48
Other relatives	48	17	31	97	45	18	36	21	21	19
Nonrelatives	7	8	6	11	5	5	2	1	3	10
Institutionalized persons	10	—	7	302	120	—	—	—	155	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 208	527	1 044	2 599	1 089	914	758	533	587	616
With own children under 18 years	652	316	584	1 178	475	559	279	281	315	357
Number of own children under 18 years	1 212	574	1 088	2 168	895	1 163	524	592	552	712
Married-couple families	822	307	757	2 200	901	291	534	301	309	309
With own children under 18 years	406	155	414	999	388	118	156	138	116	158
Number of own children under 18 years	798	312	816	1 899	748	254	311	322	218	336
Female householder, no husband present	298	169	230	303	144	573	190	186	229	253
With own children under 18 years	197	128	135	142	71	418	114	124	170	174
Number of own children under 18 years	334	209	218	214	125	865	199	234	284	331
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 612	919	1 426	3 619	1 592	886	906	701	1 084	820
Never married	517	372	461	895	514	436	254	280	447	329
Now married, except separated	842	327	786	2 250	941	306	550	315	343	325
Separated	44	40	28	54	22	54	13	20	71	36
Widowed	45	39	34	163	46	41	33	21	83	43
Divorced	164	141	117	257	69	49	56	65	140	87
Females 15 years and over	1 817	1 050	1 637	4 476	1 814	1 450	1 166	806	1 404	950
Never married	471	352	416	869	440	662	237	248	423	350
Now married, except separated	856	324	784	2 263	934	312	554	312	337	332
Separated	54	51	47	77	25	138	40	55	67	54
Widowed	233	189	188	912	304	195	213	114	409	108
Divorced	203	134	202	355	111	143	122	77	168	106

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.									
	Tract 207	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.6	.7	.8	.7	1.7	.5	.6	1.3	5.1	2.9
Square miles .....	.2	.3	.3	.3	.7	.2	.2	.5	2.0	1.1
AGE										
All persons	3 130	3 008	3 222	2 225	3 826	2 739	2 330	628	4 150	4 081
Under 5 years	257	229	243	176	271	230	153	27	265	296
5 to 9 years	268	167	193	142	245	164	140	16	250	293
10 to 14 years	236	143	171	144	206	138	128	22	207	271
15 to 19 years	211	157	164	128	246	159	102	21	185	265
20 to 24 years	182	210	182	157	273	253	141	41	306	251
25 to 34 years	555	440	581	390	656	503	397	86	694	682
35 to 44 years	430	314	372	284	477	307	268	74	480	574
45 to 54 years	261	207	215	169	305	186	163	45	339	313
55 to 64 years	243	309	361	215	364	248	248	62	465	456
65 to 74 years	290	415	413	218	382	309	384	85	657	445
75 to 84 years	164	298	262	112	287	203	173	110	260	177
85 years and over	33	119	65	90	114	39	33	39	42	58
3 and 4 years	107	82	103	63	111	91	69	8	109	123
16 years and over	2 318	2 441	2 588	1 738	3 059	2 180	1 893	558	3 404	3 171
18 years and over	2 234	2 370	2 533	1 683	2 962	2 133	1 854	550	3 335	3 055
21 years and over	2 124	2 282	2 418	1 613	2 797	1 995	1 788	532	3 186	2 908
60 years and over	619	1 007	941	540	1 001	688	726	272	1 227	935
62 years and over	567	940	868	505	916	623	678	257	1 126	845
Median	32.8	39.4	36.4	34.5	35.4	33.0	38.1	49.3	38.2	34.7
Female	1 677	1 710	1 720	1 171	2 062	1 495	1 245	369	2 193	2 143
Under 5 years	122	111	128	86	148	101	62	13	129	130
5 to 9 years	134	77	90	66	116	88	71	6	135	157
10 to 14 years	112	73	86	74	101	73	62	10	100	146
15 to 19 years	111	75	86	64	112	79	52	10	88	133
20 to 24 years	108	127	87	77	152	134	77	24	159	126
25 to 34 years	301	223	301	195	342	254	197	45	355	350
35 to 44 years	223	149	184	133	232	163	139	33	224	292
45 to 54 years	147	116	117	85	152	111	92	19	183	171
55 to 64 years	129	184	201	112	207	146	144	37	256	254
65 to 74 years	166	274	234	135	230	198	221	59	375	239
75 to 84 years	105	210	167	66	183	124	102	79	159	112
85 years and over	19	91	39	78	87	24	26	34	30	33
3 and 4 years	44	37	60	31	69	35	33	3	50	58
16 years and over	1 283	1 438	1 405	936	1 673	1 220	1 042	338	1 819	1 688
18 years and over	1 241	1 402	1 374	902	1 632	1 202	1 020	335	1 786	1 631
21 years and over	1 180	1 356	1 314	869	1 551	1 134	987	322	1 705	1 553
60 years and over	360	677	552	340	616	428	428	193	724	519
62 years and over	334	639	513	323	574	389	396	184	662	471
Median	33.4	46.6	38.5	36.3	37.4	36.1	41.5	61.8	39.8	35.7
Male	1 453	1 298	1 502	1 054	1 764	1 244	1 085	259	1 957	1 938
Median age	32.2	34.4	34.8	33.1	34.0	30.7	35.1	40.1	36.3	33.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 130	3 008	3 222	2 225	3 826	2 739	2 330	628	4 150	4 081
In households	3 120	2 994	3 222	2 105	3 573	2 739	2 330	618	4 144	4 018
Householder	1 151	1 537	1 412	1 067	1 619	1 287	1 038	392	1 870	1 541
Family householder	852	720	912	450	915	735	644	120	1 151	1 123
Nonfamily householder	299	817	500	617	704	552	394	272	719	418
Living alone	260	781	454	556	612	496	346	256	643	367
Spouse	622	454	696	207	481	426	465	81	792	874
Child	1 131	793	908	623	1 100	796	634	106	1 140	1 335
Other relatives	120	120	116	85	190	107	99	15	202	151
Nonrelatives	96	90	90	123	183	123	94	24	140	117
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	120	119	—	—	—	—	50
Other persons in group quarters	10	14	—	—	134	—	—	10	6	13
Persons per household	2.71	1.95	2.28	1.97	2.21	2.13	2.24	1.58	2.22	2.61
Persons per family	3.20	2.90	2.89	3.03	2.94	2.81	2.86	2.68	2.85	3.10
Persons 65 years and over	487	832	740	420	783	551	590	234	959	680
In households	485	832	740	317	671	551	590	234	959	634
Householder	324	645	507	252	478	404	406	196	664	434
Nonfamily householder	149	450	231	165	267	219	200	160	297	185
Living alone	144	447	228	155	253	212	195	158	292	180
Spouse	119	140	180	43	109	107	143	25	238	163
Other relatives	36	41	46	13	61	32	35	10	46	33
Nonrelatives	6	6	7	9	23	8	6	3	11	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	103	104	—	—	—	—	46
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	852	720	912	450	915	735	644	120	1 151	1 123
With own children under 18 years	432	321	368	255	432	330	242	42	411	497
Number of own children under 18 years	841	593	651	495	781	560	438	72	729	952
Married-couple families	622	454	696	207	481	426	465	81	792	874
With own children under 18 years	299	163	264	90	178	156	159	21	242	360
Number of own children under 18 years	605	319	499	200	344	284	303	40	455	713
Female householder, no husband present	192	224	165	202	360	258	144	28	295	199
With own children under 18 years	117	144	90	143	229	154	76	15	149	116
Number of own children under 18 years	211	257	132	266	394	248	127	24	249	207
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 060	1 020	1 199	818	1 407	974	859	223	1 599	1 511
Never married	299	360	327	348	587	357	250	88	491	410
Now married, except separated	640	475	727	233	526	450	485	85	823	898
Separated	14	25	18	60	54	35	15	9	45	40
Widowed	45	58	53	35	39	39	41	14	64	56
Divorced	62	102	74	142	145	93	68	27	176	107
Females 15 years and over	1 309	1 449	1 416	945	1 697	1 233	1 050	340	1 829	1 710
Never married	328	349	288	309	551	372	212	107	412	350
Now married, except separated	645	485	727	227	514	450	492	83	834	897
Separated	45	44	22	78	100	50	31	6	65	41
Widowed	174	407	252	202	340	230	207	106	336	250
Divorced	117	164	127	129	192	131	108	38	182	172

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Can.					North Tonawanda city, Niagara County			
	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225	Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.3	3.6	6.0	4.8	1.5
Square miles .....	.7	.8	.5	.7	.5	1.4	2.3	1.8	.6
AGE									
All persons	2 809	4 207	2 888	1 376	3 438	3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531
Under 5 years	148	257	213	61	201	205	598	385	245
5 to 9 years	170	257	201	93	175	235	689	384	266
10 to 14 years	152	244	179	96	219	215	658	353	216
15 to 19 years	181	240	201	84	238	232	602	367	223
20 to 24 years	154	267	159	77	252	223	420	394	232
25 to 34 years	440	649	482	180	572	548	1 182	974	642
35 to 44 years	368	597	401	208	498	558	1 571	810	429
45 to 54 years	264	395	285	129	408	422	868	480	286
55 to 64 years	382	442	253	167	439	510	733	560	360
65 to 74 years	411	510	334	181	309	472	487	648	410
75 to 84 years	121	292	157	79	109	151	173	332	188
85 years and over	18	57	23	21	18	33	49	73	34
3 and 4 years	67	104	80	19	88	96	261	156	92
16 years and over	2 292	3 407	2 248	1 110	2 796	3 106	5 956	4 556	2 758
18 years and over	2 225	3 303	2 170	1 077	2 707	3 014	5 716	4 410	2 670
21 years and over	2 136	3 150	2 061	1 025	2 546	2 869	5 392	4 190	2 539
60 years and over	757	1 093	643	376	661	943	1 066	1 362	845
62 years and over	686	1 011	596	347	594	840	930	1 265	773
Median	39.2	38.3	35.2	39.6	36.4	39.5	34.2	35.2	34.2
Female	1 517	2 206	1 535	706	1 771	2 004	4 073	3 021	1 869
Under 5 years	71	126	104	25	102	107	299	183	126
5 to 9 years	100	124	101	50	84	130	346	195	135
10 to 14 years	78	128	92	41	106	104	314	166	94
15 to 19 years	102	123	102	44	109	119	278	173	109
20 to 24 years	83	141	92	32	137	111	207	215	125
25 to 34 years	229	342	261	90	297	278	634	468	330
35 to 44 years	192	292	200	111	242	285	793	410	220
45 to 54 years	150	202	156	64	210	215	442	256	145
55 to 64 years	206	242	140	90	227	274	380	301	211
65 to 74 years	231	280	188	99	172	269	238	389	238
75 to 84 years	66	167	83	44	68	91	107	218	112
85 years and over	9	39	16	16	17	21	35	47	24
3 and 4 years	33	46	44	8	44	51	133	83	47
16 years and over	1 241	1 805	1 206	582	1 455	1 641	3 060	2 446	1 496
18 years and over	1 200	1 749	1 168	563	1 417	1 593	2 947	2 377	1 450
21 years and over	1 155	1 673	1 120	540	1 343	1 519	2 795	2 267	1 385
60 years and over	420	617	366	208	373	535	566	823	509
62 years and over	383	570	340	189	337	484	490	777	455
Median	39.9	39.0	35.8	40.7	37.6	40.7	34.5	37.5	35.4
Male	1 292	2 001	1 353	670	1 667	1 800	3 957	2 739	1 662
Median age	38.1	37.6	34.8	37.8	35.4	38.3	33.8	33.6	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 809	4 207	2 888	1 376	3 438	3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531
In households	2 804	4 192	2 886	1 376	3 438	3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531
Householder	1 132	1 782	1 102	532	1 403	1 476	2 684	2 333	1 385
Family householder	838	1 151	848	415	957	1 133	2 272	1 591	985
Nonfamily householder	294	631	254	117	446	343	412	742	400
Living alone	276	573	220	105	395	324	365	659	357
Spouse	694	935	650	343	779	991	2 008	1 246	754
Child	824	1 233	975	424	1 078	1 176	3 035	1 826	1 162
Other relatives	108	122	91	48	90	109	186	178	115
Nonrelatives	46	120	68	29	88	52	117	177	115
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	5	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.48	2.35	2.62	2.59	2.45	2.58	2.99	2.47	2.55
Persons per family	2.94	2.99	3.02	2.96	3.03	3.01	3.30	3.04	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	550	859	514	281	436	656	709	1 053	632
In households	550	859	514	281	436	656	709	1 053	632
Householder	366	582	333	182	293	441	446	772	437
Nonfamily householder	139	280	123	67	129	189	151	407	199
Living alone	137	273	115	65	128	185	147	402	195
Spouse	152	223	140	83	107	169	179	221	144
Other relatives	29	46	30	16	32	40	75	58	44
Nonrelatives	3	8	11	—	4	6	9	2	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	838	1 151	848	415	957	1 133	2 272	1 591	985
With own children under 18 years	291	453	383	154	389	422	1 181	699	439
Number of own children under 18 years	533	849	677	277	696	747	2 237	1 269	818
Married-couple families	694	935	650	343	779	991	2 008	1 246	754
With own children under 18 years	237	355	289	131	306	384	1 068	536	315
Number of own children under 18 years	450	694	536	248	574	699	2 061	1 017	610
Female householder, no husband present	105	170	164	55	137	110	199	268	195
With own children under 18 years	42	83	84	21	65	28	92	131	108
Number of own children under 18 years	65	135	126	27	99	35	147	204	184
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 071	1 621	1 057	536	1 364	1 486	2 971	2 161	1 290
Never married	247	424	264	130	403	344	749	612	377
Now married, except separated	708	962	667	350	801	1 007	2 041	1 279	771
Separated	14	41	11	5	20	13	19	36	17
Widowed	47	70	40	25	28	53	71	93	47
Divorced	55	124	75	26	112	69	91	141	78
Females 15 years and over	1 268	1 828	1 238	590	1 479	1 663	3 114	2 477	1 514
Never married	259	397	256	116	343	311	621	503	358
Now married, except separated	708	959	674	352	797	1 009	2 040	1 282	775
Separated	26	25	24	9	22	16	25	43	29
Widowed	173	286	164	77	189	243	260	458	237
Divorced	102	161	120	36	128	84	168	191	115

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	North Tonawanda city, Niagara County—Can.			Remainder of Niagara County					
	Tract 231	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	Tract 234.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.2	1.9	7.2	9.0	15.4	70.4	54.2	18.1	56.5
Square miles .....	.4	.7	2.8	3.5	5.9	27.2	20.9	7.0	21.8
AGE									
All persons	2 871	3 289	7 704	2 732	7 148	5 010	5 888	5 237	7 626
Under 5 years	249	250	538	144	520	331	415	328	641
5 to 9 years	217	230	547	208	465	382	422	330	634
10 to 14 years	210	179	481	240	442	370	347	322	561
15 to 19 years	192	208	428	208	422	352	431	281	596
20 to 24 years	238	255	572	187	572	325	393	294	481
25 to 34 years	580	647	1 377	409	1 278	780	933	867	1 285
35 to 44 years	428	425	1 169	374	1 002	846	858	797	1 164
45 to 54 years	216	249	703	357	823	593	822	542	778
55 to 64 years	193	266	791	312	753	528	618	505	652
65 to 74 years	218	269	693	199	608	346	440	517	466
75 to 84 years	103	239	324	87	223	122	175	300	265
85 years and over	27	72	81	7	40	35	34	154	103
3 and 4 years	107	110	223	60	217	124	157	134	279
16 years and over	2 155	2 589	6 042	2 095	5 653	3 863	4 626	4 195	5 666
18 years and over	2 083	2 511	5 876	2 012	5 476	3 710	4 452	4 089	5 412
21 years and over	1 957	2 377	5 609	1 889	5 181	3 505	4 189	3 922	5 072
60 years and over	437	732	1 514	431	1 253	766	954	1 199	1 145
62 years and over	401	677	1 350	373	1 095	653	832	1 098	1 012
Median	30.4	32.7	34.3	34.3	33.9	34.7	35.0	37.2	32.2
Female	1 476	1 753	4 044	1 381	3 693	2 527	2 917	2 724	3 855
Under 5 years	120	120	273	78	263	163	183	165	318
5 to 9 years	112	111	271	93	236	203	207	172	316
10 to 14 years	109	91	239	107	216	165	170	152	276
15 to 19 years	105	113	208	95	192	176	196	138	258
20 to 24 years	117	139	306	93	305	146	189	133	231
25 to 34 years	298	321	701	211	625	415	475	437	666
35 to 44 years	210	205	591	186	541	419	409	395	578
45 to 54 years	103	120	378	193	446	297	436	279	388
55 to 64 years	101	135	440	155	377	262	304	253	336
65 to 74 years	122	162	373	109	338	189	226	277	246
75 to 84 years	60	176	207	56	129	69	102	197	157
85 years and over	19	60	57	5	25	23	20	126	85
3 and 4 years	51	43	114	29	110	69	69	64	145
16 years and over	1 109	1 416	3 221	1 082	2 953	1 969	2 317	2 205	2 899
18 years and over	1 068	1 380	3 147	1 043	2 872	1 883	2 240	2 146	2 791
21 years and over	1 008	1 294	2 993	988	2 716	1 793	2 117	2 075	2 633
60 years and over	253	479	876	238	684	418	500	711	641
62 years and over	229	450	782	209	600	363	446	670	578
Median	30.2	34.4	35.4	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.8	38.9	33.0
Male	1 395	1 536	3 660	1 351	3 455	2 483	2 971	2 513	3 771
Median age	30.5	31.1	33.3	33.1	32.6	34.4	34.4	35.6	31.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 871	3 289	7 704	2 732	7 148	5 010	5 888	5 237	7 626
In households	2 871	3 215	7 684	2 732	7 138	5 010	5 888	5 031	7 150
Householder	1 141	1 527	3 089	948	2 850	1 697	2 041	2 024	2 443
Family householder	728	740	2 180	768	2 012	1 450	1 708	1 434	2 000
Nonfamily householder	413	787	909	180	838	247	333	590	443
Living alone	349	712	773	157	737	216	299	529	381
Spouse	507	524	1 774	605	1 600	1 295	1 520	1 244	1 668
Child	1 001	943	2 413	984	2 310	1 786	2 081	1 528	2 692
Other relatives	97	80	172	143	187	145	158	111	178
Nonrelatives	125	141	236	52	191	87	88	124	169
Institutionalized persons	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	196	455
Other persons in group quarters	—	14	20	—	10	—	—	10	21
Persons per household	2.52	2.11	2.49	2.88	2.50	2.95	2.88	2.49	2.93
Persons per family	3.20	3.09	3.00	3.26	3.04	3.22	3.20	3.01	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	348	580	1 098	293	871	503	649	971	834
In households	348	518	1 098	293	871	503	649	776	677
Householder	254	421	757	186	598	318	420	536	434
Nonfamily householder	136	298	332	67	261	110	140	264	164
Living alone	133	293	326	65	250	104	136	260	156
Spouse	62	78	262	69	215	125	181	186	193
Other relatives	22	11	67	38	47	49	46	49	41
Nonrelatives	10	8	12	—	11	11	2	5	9
Institutionalized persons	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	195	157
Other persons in group quarters	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	728	740	2 180	768	2 012	1 450	1 708	1 434	2 000
With own children under 18 years	394	387	972	340	902	662	760	616	1 057
Number of own children under 18 years	757	733	1 757	665	1 595	1 240	1 374	1 100	2 053
Married-couple families	507	524	1 774	605	1 600	1 295	1 520	1 244	1 668
With own children under 18 years	266	261	769	265	688	601	678	535	844
Number of own children under 18 years	541	548	1 451	529	1 255	1 142	1 231	988	1 681
Female householder, no husband present	174	176	327	122	317	109	135	126	280
With own children under 18 years	107	112	170	56	176	42	66	56	192
Number of own children under 18 years	187	164	261	103	287	74	123	79	336
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 060	1 199	2 877	1 037	2 743	1 931	2 347	2 022	2 845
Never married	352	396	782	293	758	480	608	472	867
Now married, except separated	530	561	1 805	628	1 643	1 332	1 554	1 281	1 738
Separated	29	44	40	17	47	9	27	29	43
Widowed	47	54	94	26	79	36	46	75	62
Divorced	102	144	156	73	216	74	112	165	135
Females 15 years and over	1 135	1 431	3 261	1 103	2 978	1 996	2 357	2 235	2 945
Never married	323	396	666	234	609	406	461	386	620
Now married, except separated	523	552	1 813	632	1 653	1 327	1 555	1 271	1 736
Separated	33	35	55	27	69	19	29	26	54
Widowed	145	290	433	129	321	172	197	403	302
Divorced	111	158	294	81	326	72	115	149	233

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02	Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	59.1	—	181.1	2.3	135.2	96.3	74.6	59.7
Square miles	22.8	—	69.9	.9	52.2	37.2	28.8	23.1
AGE								
All persons	8 970	—	5 725	1 876	3 763	2 655	6 072	2 924
Under 5 years	681	—	375	157	234	204	378	193
5 to 9 years	659	—	440	143	318	213	424	203
10 to 14 years	651	—	457	119	322	236	464	228
15 to 19 years	550	—	439	127	287	198	454	235
20 to 24 years	692	—	342	144	230	168	358	154
25 to 34 years	1 615	—	864	293	556	372	893	418
35 to 44 years	1 537	—	901	248	572	428	888	488
45 to 54 years	919	—	697	165	489	289	733	347
55 to 64 years	785	—	560	183	331	258	535	290
65 to 74 years	593	—	347	166	257	181	476	239
75 to 84 years	245	—	213	111	136	81	322	115
85 years and over	43	—	90	20	31	27	147	14
3 and 4 years	259	—	167	62	87	83	156	82
16 years and over	6 866	—	4 354	1 437	2 821	1 963	4 719	2 251
18 years and over	6 652	—	4 168	1 379	2 716	1 875	4 520	2 146
21 years and over	6 305	—	3 938	1 305	2 558	1 762	4 288	2 029
60 years and over	1 285	—	911	391	562	399	1 207	535
62 years and over	1 129	—	803	356	505	360	1 105	471
Median	32.8	—	34.5	33.2	33.8	33.4	35.6	35.5
Female	4 596	—	2 870	986	1 856	1 327	3 115	1 444
Under 5 years	332	—	187	74	118	102	184	89
5 to 9 years	312	—	208	80	143	115	190	93
10 to 14 years	323	—	213	54	159	111	205	128
15 to 19 years	294	—	212	63	133	98	214	105
20 to 24 years	355	—	180	74	98	81	179	69
25 to 34 years	838	—	449	142	280	195	462	217
35 to 44 years	760	—	448	131	290	207	461	228
45 to 54 years	461	—	348	87	245	131	373	177
55 to 64 years	417	—	268	103	161	129	269	140
65 to 74 years	335	—	168	93	134	93	274	127
75 to 84 years	142	—	126	70	73	47	197	60
85 years and over	27	—	63	15	22	18	107	11
3 and 4 years	126	—	80	24	54	40	75	48
16 years and over	3 568	—	2 213	765	1 408	980	2 499	1 112
18 years and over	3 458	—	2 115	742	1 360	938	2 399	1 069
21 years and over	3 276	—	2 011	704	1 282	877	2 291	1 014
60 years and over	718	—	483	236	291	217	719	284
62 years and over	633	—	439	210	269	196	662	243
Median	33.1	—	34.8	35.3	34.9	33.3	37.6	35.8
Male	4 374	—	2 855	890	1 907	1 328	2 957	1 480
Median age	32.4	—	34.2	31.5	32.9	33.6	33.7	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	8 970	—	5 725	1 876	3 763	2 655	6 072	2 924
In households	8 960	—	5 643	1 876	3 763	2 638	5 895	2 912
Householder	3 505	—	1 935	748	1 272	924	2 182	1 071
Family householder	2 522	—	1 570	521	1 070	742	1 645	812
Nonfamily householder	983	—	365	227	202	182	537	259
Living alone	845	—	300	210	167	157	438	223
Spouse	2 100	—	1 382	434	915	611	1 377	689
Child	2 903	—	1 997	608	1 357	930	1 973	960
Other relatives	196	—	168	36	118	74	182	90
Nonrelatives	256	—	161	50	101	99	181	102
Institutionalized persons	—	—	82	—	—	—	177	—
Other persons in group quarters	10	—	—	—	—	17	—	12
Persons per household	2.56	—	2.92	2.51	2.96	2.85	2.70	2.72
Persons per family	3.06	—	3.26	3.07	3.23	3.18	3.15	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	881	—	650	297	424	289	945	368
In households	881	—	576	297	424	289	778	368
Householder	565	—	367	217	249	185	518	239
Nonfamily householder	232	—	145	114	77	78	224	102
Living alone	222	—	141	114	74	76	219	98
Spouse	231	—	146	70	126	74	204	101
Other relatives	71	—	58	10	44	25	53	22
Nonrelatives	14	—	5	—	5	5	3	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	74	—	—	—	167	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	2 522	—	1 570	521	1 070	742	1 645	812
With own children under 18 years	1 229	—	760	263	510	364	785	368
Number of own children under 18 years	2 237	—	1 480	479	988	722	1 470	718
Married-couple families	2 100	—	1 382	434	915	611	1 377	689
With own children under 18 years	1 001	—	666	209	445	281	647	303
Number of own children under 18 years	1 878	—	1 330	395	872	584	1 240	613
Female householder, no husband present	322	—	128	67	101	86	215	87
With own children under 18 years	180	—	67	41	43	55	117	51
Number of own children under 18 years	290	—	109	68	78	101	196	89
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	3 350	—	2 191	679	1 453	1 003	2 270	1 166
Never married	794	—	532	171	393	247	583	310
Now married, except separated	2 153	—	1 424	442	935	630	1 426	714
Separated	58	—	30	12	20	25	23	32
Widowed	78	—	66	20	26	20	84	30
Divorced	267	—	139	34	79	81	154	80
Females 15 years and over	3 629	—	2 262	778	1 436	999	2 536	1 134
Never married	715	—	439	146	265	190	474	208
Now married, except separated	2 154	—	1 434	442	942	628	1 434	703
Separated	67	—	22	16	28	16	47	18
Widowed	338	—	228	109	132	97	356	116
Divorced	355	—	139	65	69	68	225	89

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 243.01	Tract 243.02	Tract 243.03	Tract 244.01	Tract 244.02	Tract 244.03	Tract 245.01	Tract 245.02
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	2.1	126.2	103.3	2.8	93.6	24.2	8.2	77.8
Square miles .....	.8	48.7	39.9	1.1	36.1	9.3	3.2	30.0
AGE								
All persons	1 307	4 454	4 779	3 048	12 405	772	2 875	4 235
Under 5 years	76	297	323	174	672	105	163	308
5 to 9 years	92	360	376	176	780	40	234	336
10 to 14 years	87	338	340	167	820	72	251	334
15 to 19 years	89	326	333	146	1 398	44	230	280
20 to 24 years	80	265	319	147	1 050	48	136	215
25 to 34 years	181	672	701	416	1 406	147	358	661
35 to 44 years	209	702	777	422	1 801	84	499	646
45 to 54 years	167	544	568	319	1 541	80	368	464
55 to 64 years	106	441	478	351	1 374	65	273	405
65 to 74 years	131	314	372	395	1 024	41	245	356
75 to 84 years	73	152	161	250	437	35	102	183
85 years and over	16	43	31	85	102	11	16	47
3 and 4 years	38	127	138	67	297	36	76	128
16 years and over	1 031	3 390	3 664	2 504	9 979	541	2 183	3 206
18 years and over	994	3 263	3 532	2 444	9 657	527	2 077	3 093
21 years and over	946	3 071	3 331	2 352	8 374	488	1 962	2 925
60 years and over	279	748	802	919	2 267	137	499	783
62 years and over	258	653	696	851	1 982	121	442	713
Median	37.3	34.6	35.0	41.4	35.4	30.9	36.6	34.8
Female	670	2 208	2 391	1 679	6 348	405	1 463	2 105
Under 5 years	38	142	156	86	328	47	78	142
5 to 9 years	40	173	195	94	393	13	123	166
10 to 14 years	41	163	155	85	391	46	109	160
15 to 19 years	40	162	168	79	723	32	116	125
20 to 24 years	50	132	167	80	523	27	63	105
25 to 34 years	90	325	345	210	728	79	191	342
35 to 44 years	107	350	384	217	941	39	263	302
45 to 54 years	78	278	293	169	797	44	183	244
55 to 64 years	56	215	230	194	691	33	137	202
65 to 74 years	74	161	193	236	517	23	125	190
75 to 84 years	45	82	89	160	239	18	62	98
85 years and over	11	25	16	69	77	4	13	29
3 and 4 years	17	61	64	33	145	8	39	68
16 years and over	539	1 688	1 843	1 399	5 158	289	1 132	1 615
18 years and over	525	1 634	1 780	1 364	5 002	279	1 081	1 558
21 years and over	501	1 542	1 684	1 315	4 325	247	1 023	1 486
60 years and over	162	385	411	575	1 184	68	273	418
62 years and over	154	341	352	540	1 041	57	239	384
Median	38.7	35.2	35.2	44.3	36.0	30.0	37.4	35.4
Male	637	2 246	2 388	1 369	6 057	367	1 412	2 130
Median age	36.1	34.1	34.7	38.5	34.9	32.6	35.6	34.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 307	4 454	4 779	3 048	12 405	772	2 875	4 235
In households	1 303	4 454	4 757	2 949	11 200	772	2 875	4 105
Householder	521	1 558	1 652	1 285	3 921	265	1 042	1 455
Family householder	360	1 254	1 347	840	3 309	211	820	1 167
Nonfamily householder	161	304	305	445	612	54	222	288
Living alone	140	258	263	410	539	53	206	242
Spouse	308	1 107	1 186	691	2 985	198	714	1 004
Child	397	1 507	1 702	825	3 823	287	1 025	1 403
Other relatives	34	166	100	83	291	12	56	129
Nonrelatives	43	116	117	65	180	10	38	114
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	99	109	—	—	129
Other persons in group quarters	4	—	22	—	1 096	—	—	1
Persons per household	2.50	2.86	2.88	2.29	2.86	2.91	2.76	2.82
Persons per family	3.05	3.22	3.22	2.90	3.15	3.36	3.19	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	220	509	564	730	1 563	87	363	586
In households	220	509	564	632	1 488	87	363	503
Householder	156	318	363	438	914	70	246	315
Nonfamily householder	78	99	129	213	284	38	98	109
Living alone	76	95	127	207	269	37	96	104
Spouse	54	147	163	153	438	16	99	146
Other relatives	6	38	33	36	118	—	16	40
Nonrelatives	4	6	5	5	18	1	2	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	98	74	—	—	83
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	360	1 254	1 347	840	3 309	211	820	1 167
With own children under 18 years	142	560	603	326	1 397	124	414	543
Number of own children under 18 years	288	1 099	1 188	580	2 638	236	775	1 056
Married-couple families	308	1 107	1 186	691	2 985	198	714	1 004
With own children under 18 years	121	487	531	250	1 270	117	358	456
Number of own children under 18 years	258	959	1 057	467	2 427	221	692	909
Female householder, no husband present	39	98	103	112	233	6	87	117
With own children under 18 years	18	46	49	62	98	4	53	64
Number of own children under 18 years	26	89	90	95	169	12	79	116
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	501	1 729	1 855	1 117	4 897	256	1 074	1 620
Never married	117	405	488	255	1 553	34	266	421
Now married, except separated	316	1 151	1 211	712	3 057	198	731	1 026
Separated	8	24	21	19	31	—	10	22
Widowed	16	28	56	49	111	16	17	47
Divorced	44	121	79	82	145	8	50	104
Females 15 years and over	551	1 730	1 885	1 414	5 236	299	1 153	1 637
Never married	104	317	392	276	1 540	59	219	278
Now married, except separated	313	1 138	1 214	716	3 060	198	728	1 022
Separated	10	22	22	22	44	6	12	30
Widowed	86	147	167	295	375	31	103	185
Divorced	38	106	90	105	217	5	91	122

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Niagara County		Lockport city, Ni-ogoro County
	Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 235 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	1 037 211	205 308	205 308	22 786	50 828	7 224	2 899	2 899
Under 5 years	67 072	13 878	13 878	1 788	3 215	595	242	242
5 to 9 years	66 152	14 169	14 169	1 581	3 025	593	188	188
10 to 14 years	61 371	13 407	13 407	1 385	2 812	528	187	187
15 to 19 years	65 981	13 620	13 620	1 362	2 828	541	168	168
20 to 24 years	76 691	13 884	13 884	1 664	3 557	433	242	242
25 to 34 years	167 998	32 831	32 831	4 116	8 122	1 202	568	568
35 to 44 years	150 387	29 813	29 813	3 120	6 464	1 104	380	380
45 to 54 years	106 547	20 917	20 917	2 038	4 321	758	251	251
55 to 64 years	106 372	20 377	20 377	1 881	5 461	639	233	233
65 to 74 years	99 554	19 241	19 241	2 003	6 419	463	205	205
75 to 84 years	53 260	10 167	10 167	1 375	3 534	265	172	172
85 years and over	15 826	3 004	3 004	473	1 070	103	63	63
3 and 4 years	27 413	5 681	5 681	711	1 282	254	96	96
16 years and over	830 605	161 254	161 254	17 762	41 254	5 393	2 252	2 252
18 years and over	805 655	156 006	156 006	17 243	40 139	5 163	2 193	2 193
21 years and over	760 792	147 290	147 290	16 347	38 263	4 857	2 073	2 073
60 years and over	224 616	43 027	43 027	4 814	14 063	1 139	560	560
62 years and over	202 729	38 988	38 988	4 464	12 973	1 008	521	521
Median	35.8	35.2	35.2	33.6	37.5	32.8	31.8	31.8
Female	541 836	106 796	106 796	12 143	27 255	3 687	1 516	1 516
Under 5 years	32 573	6 777	6 777	893	1 552	292	114	114
5 to 9 years	32 299	7 031	7 031	751	1 547	298	85	85
10 to 14 years	29 757	6 495	6 495	698	1 400	260	95	95
15 to 19 years	32 417	6 697	6 697	658	1 432	234	83	83
20 to 24 years	38 324	7 133	7 133	899	1 869	216	123	123
25 to 34 years	85 163	16 808	16 808	2 117	4 143	635	297	297
35 to 44 years	76 336	14 963	14 963	1 561	3 226	554	176	176
45 to 54 years	55 600	10 820	10 820	1 031	2 312	382	134	134
55 to 64 years	56 444	10 706	10 706	1 002	3 025	329	118	118
65 to 74 years	56 682	10 799	10 799	1 206	3 732	245	127	127
75 to 84 years	34 363	6 364	6 364	958	2 236	157	116	116
85 years and over	11 878	2 203	2 203	369	781	85	48	48
3 and 4 years	13 466	2 791	2 791	359	614	131	49	49
16 years and over	441 352	85 257	85 257	9 685	22 484	2 795	1 205	1 205
18 years and over	429 147	82 715	82 715	9 433	21 931	2 697	1 179	1 179
21 years and over	406 923	78 326	78 326	8 968	20 983	2 555	1 120	1 120
60 years and over	132 875	25 004	25 004	3 044	8 425	638	354	354
62 years and over	121 237	22 879	22 879	2 864	7 827	576	333	333
Median	37.4	36.4	36.4	35.3	39.8	33.6	32.9	32.9
Male	495 375	98 512	98 512	10 643	23 573	3 537	1 383	1 383
Median age	34.2	34.1	34.1	32.1	35.4	31.9	30.8	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 037 211	205 308	205 308	22 786	50 828	7 224	2 899	2 899
In households	1 014 316	201 820	201 820	22 302	50 095	6 878	2 779	2 779
Householder	405 751	79 416	79 416	9 309	21 918	2 370	1 094	1 094
Family householder	278 107	56 063	56 063	5 833	13 631	1 939	738	738
Nonfamily householder	127 644	23 353	23 353	3 476	8 287	431	356	356
Living alone	110 130	20 628	20 628	3 064	7 425	373	305	305
Spouse	224 235	45 527	45 527	4 480	10 099	1 635	520	520
Child	320 797	65 194	65 194	6 988	14 595	2 545	925	925
Other relatives	30 685	5 884	5 884	626	1 766	169	102	102
Nonrelatives	32 848	5 799	5 799	899	1 717	159	138	138
Institutionalized persons	12 433	2 170	2 170	460	543	327	120	120
Other persons in group quarters	10 462	1 318	1 318	24	190	19	–	–
Persons per household	2.51	2.55	2.55	2.40	2.30	2.91	2.56	2.56
Persons per family	3.08	3.09	3.09	3.08	2.96	3.25	3.13	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	168 640	32 412	32 412	3 851	11 023	831	440	440
In households	158 700	30 576	30 576	3 421	10 520	675	328	328
Householder	109 448	21 009	21 009	2 487	7 428	432	220	220
Nonfamily householder	52 731	9 975	9 975	1 461	3 820	162	104	104
Living alone	51 273	9 729	9 729	1 432	3 730	154	102	102
Spouse	36 347	7 276	7 276	678	2 373	193	67	67
Other relatives	10 973	1 983	1 983	226	610	41	39	39
Nonrelatives	1 932	308	308	30	109	9	2	2
Institutionalized persons	9 112	1 821	1 821	429	494	156	112	112
Other persons in group quarters	828	15	15	1	9	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	278 107	56 063	56 063	5 833	13 631	1 939	738	738
With own children under 18 years	119 703	25 305	25 305	2 895	5 568	1 005	378	378
Number of own children under 18 years	220 346	46 757	46 757	5 264	10 028	1 929	667	667
Married-couple families	224 127	45 524	45 524	4 471	10 080	1 631	518	518
With own children under 18 years	95 512	20 001	20 001	2 129	3 806	812	247	247
Number of own children under 18 years	182 021	38 411	38 411	4 080	7 296	1 613	457	457
Female householder, no husband present	41 935	8 094	8 094	1 040	2 816	257	164	164
With own children under 18 years	20 255	4 324	4 324	605	1 508	173	104	104
Number of own children under 18 years	32 491	6 920	6 920	934	2 363	281	175	175
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	395 409	77 361	77 361	8 231	19 020	2 671	1 060	1 060
Never married	121 731	21 387	21 387	2 395	5 733	756	336	336
Now married, except separated	231 035	46 842	46 842	4 613	10 441	1 687	556	556
Separated	5 674	1 262	1 262	167	415	35	22	22
Widowed	13 465	2 587	2 587	305	857	62	36	36
Divorced	23 504	5 283	5 283	751	1 574	131	110	110
Females 15 years and over	447 207	86 493	86 493	9 801	22 756	2 837	1 222	1 222
Never married	108 283	18 674	18 674	2 246	5 191	565	298	298
Now married, except separated	231 125	46 929	46 929	4 660	10 492	1 699	560	560
Separated	7 774	1 640	1 640	238	584	45	33	33
Widowed	66 050	12 266	12 266	1 695	4 274	301	207	207
Divorced	33 975	6 984	6 984	962	2 215	227	124	124

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County							Remainder of Niagara County
	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217	Tract 234.01 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	1 117	2 253	1 252	2 517	1 509	2 703	3 465	7 224
Under 5 years	82	107	89	157	83	149	214	595
5 to 9 years	86	96	90	126	82	131	197	593
10 to 14 years	76	72	91	102	77	112	167	528
15 to 19 years	76	109	106	106	63	145	139	541
20 to 24 years	72	186	88	163	100	192	244	433
25 to 34 years	171	310	197	357	248	450	587	1 202
35 to 44 years	151	244	147	247	187	344	405	1 104
45 to 54 years	95	205	115	178	126	225	270	758
55 to 64 years	107	231	117	286	163	277	369	639
65 to 74 years	136	268	117	395	195	317	595	463
75 to 84 years	51	275	68	284	101	255	239	265
85 years and over	14	150	27	116	84	106	39	103
3 and 4 years	34	30	31	55	28	63	88	254
16 years and over	854	1 961	962	2 114	1 255	2 287	2 872	5 393
18 years and over	826	1 922	917	2 067	1 231	2 231	2 814	5 163
21 years and over	788	1 830	854	2 003	1 189	2 126	2 706	4 857
60 years and over	254	813	278	960	481	853	1 096	1 139
62 years and over	235	765	247	898	452	789	1 019	1 008
Median	34.7	45.1	33.5	45.0	40.0	39.5	39.1	32.8
Female	590	1 292	641	1 449	786	1 459	1 851	3 687
Under 5 years	40	53	45	76	35	78	109	292
5 to 9 years	38	52	42	60	41	62	111	298
10 to 14 years	44	48	42	55	40	50	83	260
15 to 19 years	44	54	51	51	30	63	68	234
20 to 24 years	37	95	52	95	48	98	132	216
25 to 34 years	90	148	93	177	115	219	303	635
35 to 44 years	74	122	80	112	88	170	181	554
45 to 54 years	45	99	61	98	57	115	143	382
55 to 64 years	59	134	55	172	80	160	203	329
65 to 74 years	74	160	69	262	123	194	340	245
75 to 84 years	36	201	41	203	57	167	150	157
85 years and over	9	126	10	88	72	83	28	85
3 and 4 years	17	19	18	24	9	38	40	131
16 years and over	452	1 129	501	1 251	664	1 257	1 542	2 795
18 years and over	437	1 112	487	1 229	651	1 232	1 513	2 697
21 years and over	420	1 062	451	1 194	631	1 188	1 449	2 555
60 years and over	150	552	147	652	305	539	651	638
62 years and over	141	530	132	616	289	508	604	576
Median	35.2	52.8	34.7	55.0	44.4	44.3	41.0	33.6
Male	527	961	611	1 068	723	1 244	1 614	3 537
Median age	34.1	38.3	32.0	37.3	36.5	35.8	38.0	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 117	2 253	1 252	2 517	1 509	2 703	3 465	7 224
In households	1 112	2 082	1 252	2 506	1 394	2 485	3 460	6 878
Householder	454	1 166	494	1 339	763	1 185	1 595	2 370
Family householder	305	425	327	614	292	650	975	1 939
Nonfamily householder	149	741	167	725	471	535	620	431
Living alone	135	673	142	697	428	465	562	373
Spouse	205	265	188	405	172	396	690	1 635
Child	389	453	431	590	335	668	922	2 545
Other relatives	35	75	73	97	44	111	140	169
Nonrelatives	29	123	66	75	80	125	113	159
Institutionalized persons	—	165	—	—	115	105	—	327
Other persons in group quarters	5	6	—	11	—	113	5	19
Persons per household	2.46	1.79	2.57	1.89	1.87	2.11	2.18	2.91
Persons per family	3.06	2.89	3.16	2.83	2.99	2.84	2.82	3.25
Persons 65 years and over	201	693	212	795	380	678	873	831
In households	201	541	212	795	282	578	873	675
Householder	143	459	150	616	222	411	608	432
Nonfamily householder	69	363	70	429	144	230	275	162
Living alone	67	355	66	426	136	217	273	154
Spouse	42	59	43	135	42	99	218	193
Other relatives	15	20	14	39	11	48	41	41
Nonrelatives	1	3	5	5	7	20	6	9
Institutionalized persons	—	151	—	—	98	94	—	156
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	305	425	327	614	292	650	975	1 939
With own children under 18 years	141	184	164	244	142	263	340	1 005
Number of own children under 18 years	277	305	299	421	260	444	599	1 929
Married-couple families	202	264	188	408	169	397	688	1 631
With own children under 18 years	88	88	84	138	68	142	209	812
Number of own children under 18 years	194	155	169	256	145	255	402	1 613
Female householder, no husband present	76	124	103	167	96	205	229	257
With own children under 18 years	44	74	64	94	60	108	113	173
Number of own children under 18 years	64	115	100	152	100	170	176	281
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	405	839	470	874	597	1 042	1 339	2 671
Never married	130	326	172	293	226	414	388	756
Now married, except separated	210	287	195	425	188	417	715	1 687
Separated	9	43	16	18	35	31	32	35
Widowed	17	68	34	53	29	72	54	62
Divorced	39	115	53	85	119	108	150	131
Females 15 years and over	468	1 139	512	1 258	670	1 269	1 548	2 837
Never married	109	290	160	259	174	356	332	565
Now married, except separated	212	282	204	431	188	420	721	1 699
Separated	15	41	23	33	43	54	45	45
Widowed	90	378	74	384	166	289	300	301
Divorced	42	148	51	151	99	150	150	227

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County				
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city
AGE					
All persons	121 956	12 104	12 104	1 371	9 634
Under 5 years	11 756	1 382	1 382	175	1 117
5 to 9 years	10 577	1 228	1 228	166	972
10 to 14 years	10 066	1 153	1 153	145	921
15 to 19 years	10 559	1 124	1 124	130	866
20 to 24 years	10 149	966	966	99	742
25 to 34 years	21 178	2 008	2 008	258	1 576
35 to 44 years	16 290	1 521	1 521	176	1 186
45 to 54 years	10 596	935	935	95	708
55 to 64 years	10 015	900	900	77	777
65 to 74 years	6 908	595	595	41	516
75 to 84 years	3 034	241	241	22	208
85 years and over	828	51	51	5	45
3 and 4 years	4 623	545	545	72	438
16 years and over	87 559	8 123	8 123	859	6 454
18 years and over	83 588	7 703	7 703	806	6 129
21 years and over	76 796	7 016	7 016	740	5 602
60 years and over	15 682	1 312	1 312	94	1 142
62 years and over	13 628	1 119	1 119	80	970
Median	28.7	26.1	26.1	23.4	26.3
Female	65 375	6 457	6 457	673	5 277
Under 5 years	5 719	660	660	82	531
5 to 9 years	5 235	637	637	84	503
10 to 14 years	4 971	602	602	64	489
15 to 19 years	5 337	571	571	66	448
20 to 24 years	5 469	551	551	53	441
25 to 34 years	11 637	1 110	1 110	123	921
35 to 44 years	9 111	830	830	84	676
45 to 54 years	5 996	494	494	46	391
55 to 64 years	5 564	504	504	35	440
65 to 74 years	3 950	331	331	20	289
75 to 84 years	1 831	135	135	13	119
85 years and over	555	32	32	3	29
3 and 4 years	2 255	272	272	33	221
16 years and over	48 433	4 452	4 452	425	3 675
18 years and over	46 431	4 233	4 233	399	3 502
21 years and over	42 931	3 873	3 873	370	3 216
60 years and over	9 054	740	740	52	649
62 years and over	7 922	622	622	41	546
Median	30.1	26.9	26.9	23.8	27.3
Male	56 581	5 647	5 647	698	4 357
Median age	26.9	24.9	24.9	22.8	24.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	121 956	12 104	12 104	1 371	9 634
In households	118 056	11 812	11 812	1 368	9 565
Householder	46 979	4 394	4 394	478	3 597
Family householder	29 669	2 952	2 952	326	2 396
Nonfamily householder	17 310	1 442	1 442	152	1 201
Living alone	15 146	1 260	1 260	125	1 051
Spouse	11 523	1 154	1 154	117	896
Child	44 912	4 957	4 957	632	3 983
Other relatives	8 683	791	791	72	678
Nonrelatives	5 959	516	516	69	411
Institutionalized persons	2 587	161	161	3	40
Other persons in group quarters	1 313	131	131	—	29
Persons per household	2.50	2.66	2.66	2.88	2.62
Persons per family	3.18	3.30	3.30	3.49	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	10 770	887	887	68	769
In households	10 299	846	846	66	736
Householder	7 585	624	624	50	540
Nonfamily householder	4 118	312	312	30	267
Living alone	3 852	294	294	27	253
Spouse	1 513	137	137	8	120
Other relatives	831	56	56	5	50
Nonrelatives	370	29	29	3	26
Institutionalized persons	459	38	38	2	31
Other persons in group quarters	12	3	3	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	29 669	2 952	2 952	326	2 396
With own children under 18 years	17 112	1 863	1 863	237	1 484
Number of own children under 18 years	32 656	3 819	3 819	519	3 034
Married-couple families	11 770	1 206	1 206	130	914
With own children under 18 years	5 275	601	601	85	420
Number of own children under 18 years	10 513	1 263	1 263	184	911
Female householder, no husband present	15 810	1 547	1 547	158	1 331
With own children under 18 years	10 934	1 158	1 158	126	991
Number of own children under 18 years	20 758	2 403	2 403	298	2 011
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	40 107	3 783	3 783	442	2 870
Never married	19 385	1 785	1 785	214	1 344
Now married, except separated	13 420	1 344	1 344	150	1 001
Separated	2 643	221	221	22	183
Widowed	1 527	132	132	16	109
Divorced	3 132	301	301	40	233
Females 15 years and over	49 450	4 558	4 558	443	3 754
Never married	21 339	1 999	1 999	200	1 648
Now married, except separated	12 753	1 235	1 235	115	974
Separated	4 377	386	386	26	348
Widowed	5 925	485	485	42	423
Divorced	5 056	453	453	60	361

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County						
	Tract 202	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
AGE							
All persons	3 073	882	671	1 105	601	989	596
Under 5 years	397	95	93	119	79	104	40
5 to 9 years	344	87	60	121	48	96	42
10 to 14 years	303	97	57	129	58	79	33
15 to 19 years	283	82	51	113	54	88	39
20 to 24 years	238	66	65	69	48	74	56
25 to 34 years	429	153	133	186	120	180	87
35 to 44 years	312	113	80	139	82	116	67
45 to 54 years	179	81	46	95	34	73	60
55 to 64 years	267	75	35	87	45	79	89
65 to 74 years	226	24	31	30	19	62	60
75 to 84 years	87	4	18	12	10	30	20
85 years and over	8	5	2	5	4	8	3
3 and 4 years	163	34	31	48	28	40	18
16 years and over	1 971	588	448	719	404	692	474
18 years and over	1 869	558	433	671	380	659	464
21 years and over	1 702	504	393	607	357	603	428
60 years and over	457	68	69	83	50	141	126
62 years and over	391	57	56	69	44	122	102
Median	24.5	26.2	25.6	25.1	25.9	28.2	35.1
Female	1 791	461	343	597	330	539	293
Under 5 years	192	40	36	51	44	59	13
5 to 9 years	189	45	31	66	21	47	17
10 to 14 years	153	53	33	71	32	45	15
15 to 19 years	165	37	31	55	29	41	19
20 to 24 years	147	37	43	37	24	50	23
25 to 34 years	275	79	78	107	68	111	41
35 to 44 years	205	63	36	79	41	56	39
45 to 54 years	113	53	14	52	22	34	33
55 to 64 years	166	35	14	53	27	44	49
65 to 74 years	130	13	15	15	9	34	33
75 to 84 years	52	2	10	9	9	14	9
85 years and over	4	4	2	2	4	4	2
3 and 4 years	81	14	9	24	19	26	7
16 years and over	1 226	315	237	400	230	378	245
18 years and over	1 163	302	229	380	213	366	241
21 years and over	1 066	280	200	347	201	331	225
60 years and over	274	37	35	50	29	73	70
62 years and over	230	30	30	40	28	62	55
Median	26.9	27.4	24.8	26.9	26.7	27.4	38.5
Male	1 282	421	328	508	271	450	303
Median age	20.7	24.1	28.5	22.0	24.8	30.2	31.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 073	882	671	1 105	601	989	596
In households	3 073	882	659	1 105	596	957	595
Householder	1 134	287	310	356	250	389	245
Family householder	810	219	148	266	134	233	159
Nonfamily householder	324	68	162	90	116	156	86
Living alone	291	59	145	71	103	138	71
Spouse	246	93	41	111	32	74	89
Child	1 346	398	248	507	242	370	178
Other relatives	243	71	26	71	37	75	60
Nonrelatives	104	33	34	60	35	49	23
Institutionalized persons	—	—	8	—	5	14	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	4	—	—	18	1
Persons per household	2.70	3.07	2.13	3.02	2.26	2.44	2.43
Persons per family	3.25	3.58	3.11	3.49	3.13	3.20	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	321	33	51	47	33	100	83
In households	321	33	47	47	28	88	83
Householder	248	20	40	32	23	64	55
Nonfamily householder	113	4	32	15	17	35	21
Living alone	108	7	32	13	15	34	18
Spouse	55	6	6	5	1	10	19
Other relatives	13	6	1	5	2	11	4
Nonrelatives	5	—	—	5	2	3	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	4	—	5	10	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	810	219	148	266	134	233	159
With own children under 18 years	480	132	122	175	98	142	62
Number of own children under 18 years	1 013	282	222	378	197	279	99
Married-couple families	251	95	42	111	32	75	95
With own children under 18 years	91	47	26	67	19	28	28
Number of own children under 18 years	189	114	58	152	42	68	41
Female householder, no husband present	513	105	97	141	91	138	58
With own children under 18 years	369	75	90	101	73	107	32
Number of own children under 18 years	786	151	157	215	147	200	56
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	772	280	218	327	183	322	233
Never married	380	141	106	152	103	155	90
Now married, except separated	265	101	51	118	39	94	100
Separated	47	9	26	19	22	20	12
Widowed	38	4	14	8	4	22	9
Divorced	42	25	21	30	15	31	22
Females 15 years and over	1 257	323	243	409	233	388	248
Never married	582	132	127	176	115	178	72
Now married, except separated	265	97	50	119	35	84	98
Separated	129	40	22	30	32	41	15
Widowed	172	21	27	33	29	49	34
Divorced	109	33	17	51	22	36	29

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County	
			Total	Niagara Falls city
AGE				
All persons	7 611	2 011	2 011	1 006
Under 5 years	823	248	248	124
5 to 9 years	740	207	207	135
10 to 14 years	728	203	203	112
15 to 19 years	629	142	142	82
20 to 24 years	671	166	166	61
25 to 34 years	1 381	393	393	211
35 to 44 years	998	243	243	103
45 to 54 years	654	162	162	68
55 to 64 years	509	139	139	65
65 to 74 years	304	70	70	31
75 to 84 years	142	32	32	10
85 years and over	32	6	6	4
3 and 4 years	309	89	89	50
16 years and over	5 197	1 330	1 330	619
18 years and over	4 959	1 274	1 274	583
21 years and over	4 534	1 160	1 160	540
60 years and over	725	180	180	72
62 years and over	642	153	153	59
Median	26.6	26.1	26.1	24.2
Female	4 023	1 046	1 046	524
Under 5 years	419	130	130	61
5 to 9 years	365	105	105	69
10 to 14 years	395	111	111	54
15 to 19 years	305	74	74	43
20 to 24 years	376	94	94	34
25 to 34 years	689	183	183	111
35 to 44 years	528	112	112	46
45 to 54 years	381	90	90	42
55 to 64 years	275	80	80	38
65 to 74 years	183	45	45	17
75 to 84 years	86	17	17	5
85 years and over	21	5	5	4
3 and 4 years	150	46	46	22
16 years and over	2 790	687	687	330
18 years and over	2 671	657	657	310
21 years and over	2 449	591	591	291
60 years and over	420	103	103	38
62 years and over	374	86	86	32
Median	27.0	25.5	25.5	25.1
Male	3 588	965	965	482
Median age	26.1	26.6	26.6	23.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	7 611	2 011	2 011	1 006
In households	7 447	1 975	1 975	998
Householder	2 584	680	680	348
Family householder	1 756	477	477	229
Nonfamily householder	828	203	203	119
Living alone	670	165	165	95
Spouse	906	277	277	82
Child	3 060	825	825	457
Other relatives	382	68	68	39
Nonrelatives	515	125	125	72
Institutionalized persons	90	19	19	4
Other persons in group quarters	74	17	17	4
Persons per household	2.77	2.78	2.78	2.74
Persons per family	3.33	3.31	3.31	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	478	108	108	45
In households	461	104	104	43
Householder	345	79	79	38
Nonfamily householder	182	49	49	25
Living alone	173	45	45	24
Spouse	64	13	13	1
Other relatives	40	8	8	4
Nonrelatives	12	4	4	—
Institutionalized persons	14	4	4	2
Other persons in group quarters	3	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	1 756	477	477	229
With own children under 18 years	1 090	319	319	163
Number of own children under 18 years	2 360	671	671	382
Married-couple families	953	304	304	99
With own children under 18 years	543	190	190	65
Number of own children under 18 years	1 219	393	393	166
Female householder, no husband present	658	139	139	108
With own children under 18 years	462	107	107	85
Number of own children under 18 years	935	218	218	178
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	2 476	653	653	295
Never married	1 076	220	220	120
Now married, except separated	992	310	310	104
Separated	113	30	30	20
Widowed	68	18	18	9
Divorced	227	75	75	42
Females 15 years and over	2 844	700	700	340
Never married	1 092	220	220	134
Now married, except separated	998	293	293	91
Separated	133	39	39	28
Widowed	309	65	65	35
Divorced	312	83	83	52

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County
AGE			
All persons	11 026	806	806
Under 5 years.....	926	102	102
5 to 9 years.....	832	67	67
10 to 14 years.....	825	91	91
15 to 19 years.....	1 023	61	61
20 to 24 years.....	1 522	47	47
25 to 34 years.....	2 409	130	130
35 to 44 years.....	1 673	158	158
45 to 54 years.....	998	66	66
55 to 64 years.....	495	52	52
65 to 74 years.....	221	23	23
75 to 84 years.....	83	9	9
85 years and over	19	—	—
3 and 4 years	381	47	47
16 years and over	8 286	536	536
18 years and over	7 951	511	511
21 years and over	7 096	476	476
60 years and over	508	48	48
62 years and over	409	41	41
Median	26.5	27.4	27.4
Female	5 389	463	463
Under 5 years.....	468	58	58
5 to 9 years.....	430	38	38
10 to 14 years.....	410	45	45
15 to 19 years.....	485	26	26
20 to 24 years.....	658	23	23
25 to 34 years.....	1 134	84	84
35 to 44 years.....	889	101	101
45 to 54 years.....	466	35	35
55 to 64 years.....	251	34	34
65 to 74 years.....	136	15	15
75 to 84 years.....	50	4	4
85 years and over	12	—	—
3 and 4 years	201	29	29
16 years and over	3 996	319	319
18 years and over	3 830	305	305
21 years and over	3 461	291	291
60 years and over	293	27	27
62 years and over	240	24	24
Median	26.9	29.5	29.5
Male	5 637	343	343
Median age	26.0	23.2	23.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	11 026	806	806
In households	10 328	796	796
Householder	3 045	196	196
Family householder	2 131	148	148
Nonfamily householder	914	48	48
Living alone	519	37	37
Spouse	2 101	205	205
Child	3 530	319	319
Other relatives	561	37	37
Nonrelatives	1 091	39	39
Institutionalized persons	34	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	664	9	9
Persons per household	3.05	3.08	3.08
Persons per family	3.52	3.63	3.63
Persons 65 years and over	323	32	32
In households	315	31	31
Householder	128	15	15
Nonfamily householder	39	5	5
Living alone	36	5	5
Spouse	52	9	9
Other relatives	128	7	7
Nonrelatives	7	—	—
Institutionalized persons	8	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Familios	2 131	148	148
With own children under 18 years.....	1 341	105	105
Number of own children under 18 years	2 905	279	279
Married-couple familios	1 844	125	125
With own children under 18 years.....	1 194	86	86
Number of own children under 18 years	2 618	246	246
Female householder, no husband present	191	16	16
With own children under 18 years.....	109	13	13
Number of own children under 18 years	216	19	19
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	4 362	224	224
Never married	2 078	79	79
Now married, except separated	2 147	134	134
Separated	37	2	2
Widowed	36	3	3
Divorced	64	6	6
Females 15 years and over	4 081	322	322
Never married	1 395	55	55
Now married, except separated	2 342	230	230
Separated	40	5	5
Widowed	184	11	11
Divorced	120	21	21

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County		
			Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city
AGE					
All persons	24 347	2 098	2 098	400	739
Under 5 years.....	3 079	262	262	43	96
5 to 9 years.....	2 571	231	231	48	68
10 to 14 years.....	2 297	186	186	40	58
15 to 19 years.....	2 245	176	176	34	60
20 to 24 years.....	2 514	161	161	41	48
25 to 34 years.....	4 532	345	345	71	114
35 to 44 years.....	2 850	254	254	44	88
45 to 54 years.....	1 619	151	151	34	49
55 to 64 years.....	1 315	145	145	23	60
65 to 74 years.....	873	128	128	16	64
75 to 84 years.....	348	50	50	5	29
85 years and over	104	9	9	1	5
3 and 4 years	1 243	122	122	16	48
16 years and over	15 974	1 378	1 378	261	506
18 years and over	15 140	1 315	1 315	247	480
21 years and over	13 665	1 213	1 213	228	447
60 years and over	1 885	244	244	27	125
62 years and over	1 649	222	222	25	111
Median	23.9	26.0	26.0	24.3	29.7
Female	12 244	1 000	1 000	185	380
Under 5 years.....	1 523	122	122	19	50
5 to 9 years.....	1 252	108	108	21	24
10 to 14 years.....	1 101	83	83	21	26
15 to 19 years.....	1 066	75	75	13	31
20 to 24 years.....	1 309	78	78	21	26
25 to 34 years.....	2 336	169	169	39	55
35 to 44 years.....	1 455	110	110	20	39
45 to 54 years.....	821	70	70	10	31
55 to 64 years.....	633	74	74	10	31
65 to 74 years.....	474	74	74	7	44
75 to 84 years.....	209	32	32	3	20
85 years and over	65	5	5	1	3
3 and 4 years	621	56	56	9	22
16 years and over	8 169	668	668	120	274
18 years and over	7 756	638	638	116	261
21 years and over	7 031	602	602	109	245
60 years and over	1 015	136	136	14	79
62 years and over	907	128	128	12	73
Median	24.5	26.9	26.9	24.5	31.7
Male	12 103	1 098	1 098	215	359
Median age	23.2	24.9	24.9	24.1	26.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	24 347	2 098	2 098	400	739
In households	23 216	2 055	2 055	399	733
Householder	7 525	652	652	131	259
Family householder	5 380	462	462	93	160
Nonfamily householder	2 145	190	190	38	99
Living alone	1 720	170	170	30	90
Spouse	3 001	324	324	52	108
Child	10 221	879	879	176	288
Other relatives	1 100	96	96	14	47
Nonrelatives	1 369	104	104	26	31
Institutionalized persons	620	17	17	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	511	26	26	1	4
Persons per household	2.90	2.84	2.84	3.05	2.53
Persons per family	3.43	3.42	3.42	3.60	3.31
Persons 65 years and over	1 325	187	187	22	98
In households	1 279	182	182	22	95
Householder	874	128	128	15	69
Nonfamily householder	424	65	65	7	40
Living alone	401	65	65	7	40
Spouse	256	41	41	5	19
Other relatives	122	12	12	2	7
Nonrelatives	27	1	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	40	4	4	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	6	1	1	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	5 380	462	462	93	160
With own children under 18 years.....	3 594	273	273	61	94
Number of own children under 18 years	8 488	727	727	147	234
Married-couple families	3 005	339	339	66	103
With own children under 18 years.....	1 785	183	183	38	54
Number of own children under 18 years	4 247	448	448	75	120
Female householder, no husband present	2 043	100	100	23	46
With own children under 18 years.....	1 616	78	78	20	34
Number of own children under 18 years	3 838	238	238	61	100
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	8 032	732	732	145	237
Never married	3 657	268	268	56	83
Now married, except separated	3 439	377	377	69	121
Separated	294	21	21	6	11
Widowed	135	21	21	2	6
Divorced	507	45	45	12	16
Females 15 years and over	8 368	687	687	124	280
Never married	3 218	191	191	43	84
Now married, except separated	3 189	326	326	54	104
Separated	565	32	32	7	19
Widowed	587	65	65	7	38
Divorced	809	73	73	13	35

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County				
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city
AGE					
All persons	1 025 984	203 818	203 818	22 470	50 344
Under 5 years	65 801	13 698	13 698	1 756	3 160
5 to 9 years	65 061	14 023	14 023	1 546	2 989
10 to 14 years	60 382	13 283	13 283	1 353	2 774
15 to 19 years	65 078	13 499	13 499	1 334	2 789
20 to 24 years	75 623	13 769	13 769	1 631	3 524
25 to 34 years	165 972	32 590	32 590	4 063	8 050
35 to 44 years	149 039	29 644	29 644	3 084	6 415
45 to 54 years	105 716	20 804	20 804	2 012	4 289
55 to 64 years	105 605	20 268	20 268	1 861	5 422
65 to 74 years	98 949	19 126	19 126	1 988	6 361
75 to 84 years	53 006	10 118	10 118	1 370	3 506
85 years and over	15 752	2 996	2 996	472	1 065
3 and 4 years	26 915	5 609	5 609	698	1 256
16 years and over	822 907	160 241	160 241	17 552	40 906
18 years and over	798 311	155 039	155 039	17 044	39 808
21 years and over	754 030	146 390	146 390	16 165	37 951
60 years and over	223 344	42 809	42 809	4 789	13 952
62 years and over	201 600	38 785	38 785	4 441	12 871
Median	35.9	35.3	35.3	33.7	37.6
Female	536 113	106 063	106 063	11 995	26 985
Under 5 years	31 950	6 692	6 692	878	1 521
5 to 9 years	31 760	6 965	6 965	736	1 536
10 to 14 years	29 295	6 440	6 440	682	1 383
15 to 19 years	31 974	6 648	6 648	648	1 413
20 to 24 years	37 777	7 078	7 078	883	1 849
25 to 34 years	84 113	16 680	16 680	2 086	4 103
35 to 44 years	75 633	14 887	14 887	1 544	3 204
45 to 54 years	55 168	10 765	10 765	1 023	2 290
55 to 64 years	56 067	10 645	10 645	993	2 999
65 to 74 years	56 341	10 732	10 732	1 199	3 692
75 to 84 years	34 204	6 333	6 333	955	2 217
85 years and over	11 831	2 198	2 198	368	778
3 and 4 years	13 212	2 754	2 754	351	599
16 years and over	437 341	84 742	84 742	9 587	22 277
18 years and over	425 320	82 219	82 219	9 338	21 731
21 years and over	403 381	77 856	77 856	8 878	20 794
60 years and over	132 172	24 877	24 877	3 030	8 351
62 years and over	120 601	22 760	22 760	2 852	7 759
Median	37.6	36.5	36.5	35.4	39.9
Male	489 871	97 755	97 755	10 475	23 359
Median age	34.3	34.1	34.1	32.2	35.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	1 025 984	203 818	203 818	22 470	50 344
In households	1 003 439	200 348	200 348	21 987	49 615
Householder	402 180	78 928	78 928	9 205	21 742
Family householder	275 615	55 726	55 726	5 761	13 527
Nonfamily householder	126 565	23 202	23 202	3 444	8 215
Living alone	109 264	20 490	20 490	3 036	7 359
Spouse	222 497	45 277	45 277	4 438	10 020
Child	316 332	64 584	64 584	6 848	14 413
Other relatives	30 198	5 818	5 818	615	1 741
Nonrelatives	32 232	5 741	5 741	881	1 699
Institutionalized persons	12 284	2 165	2 165	460	541
Other persons in group quarters	10 261	1 305	1 305	23	188
Persons per household	2.50	2.55	2.55	2.39	2.30
Persons per family	3.07	3.09	3.09	3.07	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	167 707	32 240	32 240	3 830	10 932
In households	157 789	30 408	30 408	3 400	10 432
Householder	108 842	20 890	20 890	2 473	7 366
Nonfamily householder	52 443	9 916	9 916	1 454	3 785
Living alone	50 996	9 670	9 670	1 425	3 695
Spouse	36 141	7 237	7 237	673	2 354
Other relatives	10 890	1 973	1 973	224	603
Nonrelatives	1 916	308	308	30	109
Institutionalized persons	9 095	1 818	1 818	429	492
Other persons in group quarters	823	14	14	1	8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	275 615	55 726	55 726	5 761	13 527
With own children under 18 years	118 271	25 121	25 121	2 849	5 514
Number of own children under 18 years	216 765	46 268	46 268	5 150	9 887
Married-couple families	222 446	45 267	45 267	4 420	10 010
With own children under 18 years	94 633	19 871	19 871	2 101	3 772
Number of own children under 18 years	179 848	38 082	38 082	4 018	7 209
Female householder, no husband present	41 259	8 029	8 029	1 022	2 788
With own children under 18 years	19 770	4 277	4 277	590	1 490
Number of own children under 18 years	31 235	6 779	6 779	891	2 315
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	391 632	76 848	76 848	8 116	18 876
Never married	120 218	21 205	21 205	2 348	5 681
Now married, except separated	229 202	46 566	46 566	4 560	10 364
Separated	5 577	1 254	1 254	164	412
Widowed	13 388	2 571	2 571	303	853
Divorced	23 247	5 252	5 252	741	1 566
Females 15 years and over	443 108	85 966	85 966	9 699	22 545
Never married	106 956	18 540	18 540	2 211	5 132
Now married, except separated	229 287	46 670	46 670	4 615	10 411
Separated	7 594	1 620	1 620	232	575
Widowed	65 704	12 207	12 207	1 688	4 240
Divorced	33 567	6 929	6 929	953	2 187

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area										Niagara County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Niagara County		Lackport city, Niagara County										
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA		Total		Lackport city		Niagara Falls city		North Tonawanda city		Tract 234.01		Tract 235		Tract 234.01 (pt.)		Tract 235 (pt.)		Tract 236		Tract 237		Tract 238		Tract 239	
RACE																											
All persons																											
White																											
Black																											
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut																											
American Indian																											
Eskimo																											
Aleut																											
Asian or Pacific Islander																											
Asian																											
Chinese																											
Filipino																											
Japanese																											
Asian Indian																											
Korean																											
Vietnamese																											
Cambodian																											
Hmong																											
Laotian																											
Thai																											
Other Asian																											
Pacific Islander																											
Hawaiian																											
Samoan																											
Guamanian																											
Other Pacific Islander																											
Other race																											
HISPANIC ORIGIN																											
All persons																											
Hispanic origin (of any race)																											
Mexican																											
Puerto Rican																											
Cuban																											
Other Hispanic																											
Not of Hispanic origin																											
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																											
All persons																											
White																											
Hispanic origin																											
Not of Hispanic origin																											
Black																											
Hispanic origin																											
Not of Hispanic origin																											
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut																											
Hispanic origin																											
Not of Hispanic origin																											
Asian or Pacific Islander																											
Hispanic origin																											
Not of Hispanic origin																											
Other race																											
Hispanic origin																											
Not of Hispanic origin																											

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Niagara Falls city, Niagara County												
		Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214
RACE														
All persons		4 207	3 527	2 553	2 059	2 995	2 442	3 130	3 008	3 222	2 225	3 826	2 739	2 330
White		3 971	3 394	2 319	1 117	2 253	1 252	2 823	2 517	3 070	1 509	2 703	2 446	2 203
Black		177	3 073	150	882	671	1 105	252	377	110	601	989	181	83
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		32	43	56	42	53	80	51	91	28	102	101	87	37
Asian		32	43	56	42	52	80	51	91	28	102	101	87	37
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		21	7	1	3	7	1	2	7	2	5	11	8	—
Asian		21	7	1	3	7	1	2	7	2	5	11	8	—
Chinese		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		10	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		6	10	27	15	11	4	2	16	12	8	22	17	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		4 207	3 527	2 553	2 059	2 995	2 442	3 130	3 008	3 222	2 225	3 826	2 739	2 330
Hispanic origin (of any race)		67	44	58	28	24	30	31	53	54	52	51	62	16
Mexican		8	1	3	5	5	10	—	15	3	16	6	7	8
Puerto Rican		5	13	39	12	11	9	19	13	13	23	16	34	1
Cuban		9	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		45	23	16	11	8	11	11	22	38	8	29	17	7
Not of Hispanic origin		4 140	3 483	2 495	2 031	2 971	2 412	3 099	2 955	3 168	2 173	3 775	2 677	2 314
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		4 207	3 527	2 553	2 059	2 995	2 442	3 130	3 008	3 222	2 225	3 826	2 739	2 330
White		3 971	3 394	2 319	1 117	2 253	1 252	2 823	2 517	3 070	1 509	2 703	2 446	2 203
Hispanic origin		56	3	34	20	15	12	29	42	41	30	30	35	14
Not of Hispanic origin		3 915	3 391	2 285	1 097	2 238	1 240	2 794	2 475	3 029	1 479	2 673	2 411	2 189
Black		177	3 073	150	882	671	1 105	252	377	110	601	989	181	83
Hispanic origin		8	35	2	1	4	17	—	—	—	10	2	12	—
Not of Hispanic origin		169	3 038	148	881	667	1 088	252	377	110	591	987	169	83
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		32	43	56	42	53	80	51	91	28	102	101	87	37
Hispanic origin		—	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		32	43	53	42	53	80	49	89	25	102	101	87	37
Asian or Pacific Islander		21	7	1	3	7	1	2	7	2	5	11	8	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		21	7	1	3	7	1	2	7	2	5	11	8	—
Other race		6	10	27	15	11	4	2	16	12	8	22	17	7
Hispanic origin		3	6	19	7	5	1	—	9	9	8	19	15	2
Not of Hispanic origin		3	4	8	8	6	3	2	7	3	—	3	2	5

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.						North Tonawanda city, Niagara County						
														Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225	Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230	Tract 231
RACE														628	4 150	4 081	2 809	4 207	2 888	1 376	3 438	3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531	2 871
All persons														589	3 465	3 929	2 749	4 125	2 817	1 322	3 255	3 781	7 945	5 716	3 498	2 855
White														27	596	106	21	48	29	29	127	3	19	4	3	3
Black														5	69	23	21	24	28	18	15	11	15	11	12	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														5	69	23	21	23	28	18	15	11	15	11	12	4
American Indian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut														7	10	10	7	7	11	4	32	4	30	19	11	6
Asian or Pacific Islander														7	10	9	6	7	11	4	32	4	30	19	11	6
Asian														1	3	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	3	7	2	2
Chinese														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino														1	1	—	1	1	7	—	22	—	3	2	—	—
Japanese														2	1	7	1	1	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	—
Asian Indian														3	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	19	7	2	2
Korean														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian														—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	2
Pacific Islander														—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian														—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race														—	10	13	11	3	3	3	9	5	21	10	7	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN														628	4 150	4 081	2 809	4 207	2 888	1 376	3 438	3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531	2 871
All persons														2	18	30	34	29	14	12	30	9	40	39	21	52
Hispanic origin (of any race)														1	1	9	12	6	4	2	4	—	5	5	4	2
Mexican														—	3	7	4	6	2	8	7	6	14	18	14	36
Puerto Rican														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Cuban														1	14	14	18	17	8	2	19	3	18	14	3	14
Other Hispanic														626	4 132	4 051	2 775	4 178	2 874	1 364	3 408	3 795	7 990	5 721	3 510	2 819
Not of Hispanic origin																										
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														628	4 150	4 081	2 809	4 207	2 888	1 376	3 438	3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531	2 871
All persons														589	3 465	3 929	2 749	4 125	2 817	1 322	3 255	3 781	7 945	5 716	3 498	2 855
White														2	16	18	21	20	13	12	21	4	19	29	17	47
Hispanic origin														587	3 449	3 911	2 728	4 105	2 804	1 310	3 234	3 777	7 926	5 687	3 481	2 808
Not of Hispanic origin														27	596	106	21	48	29	29	127	3	19	4	3	3
Hispanic origin														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin														27	596	106	21	47	29	29	127	3	19	4	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														5	69	23	21	24	28	18	15	11	15	11	12	4
Hispanic origin														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin														5	69	22	16	20	28	18	15	11	14	11	12	4
Asian or Pacific Islander														7	10	10	7	7	11	4	32	4	30	19	11	6
Hispanic origin														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin														7	10	10	7	6	11	4	32	4	30	18	11	6
Other race														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	North Tonawanda city, Niagara County—Con.		Remainder of Niagara County									
	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02
RACE												
All persons	3 289	7 704	2 732	7 148	5 010	5 888	5 237	7 626	8 970	—	5 725	1 876
White	3 220	7 597	2 631	6 827	4 973	5 851	5 165	7 224	8 774	—	5 652	1 842
Black	6	18	60	190	9	5	29	291	98	—	44	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	36	39	67	8	24	24	42	21	—	9	9
American Indian	23	34	39	67	8	24	24	42	21	—	9	9
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	44	—	41	16	4	17	33	65	—	12	15
Asian	15	39	—	35	15	4	17	33	65	—	12	15
Chinese	4	4	—	7	3	—	1	—	6	—	—	6
Filipino	—	1	—	6	5	—	2	5	2	—	3	—
Japanese	—	4	—	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
Asian Indian	1	6	—	11	1	2	6	15	30	—	1	6
Korean	—	18	—	6	4	1	3	4	15	—	4	—
Vietnamese	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	—	—	2	1	—	3	4	7	—	1	3
Pacific Islander	—	5	—	6	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	25	9	2	23	4	4	2	36	12	—	8	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 289	7 704	2 732	7 148	5 010	5 888	5 237	7 626	8 970	—	5 725	1 876
Hispanic origin (of any race)	67	50	11	87	32	21	23	72	60	—	22	6
Mexican	4	16	2	18	8	3	9	22	10	—	4	4
Puerto Rican	56	10	4	28	8	6	4	41	34	—	4	1
Cuban	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	3	—
Other Hispanic	7	24	5	40	14	11	10	8	15	—	11	1
Not of Hispanic origin	3 222	7 654	2 721	7 061	4 978	5 867	5 214	7 554	8 910	—	5 703	1 870
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 289	7 704	2 732	7 148	5 010	5 888	5 237	7 626	8 970	—	5 725	1 876
White	3 220	7 597	2 631	6 827	4 973	5 851	5 165	7 224	8 774	—	5 652	1 842
Hispanic origin	39	36	11	61	26	17	22	39	46	—	10	3
Not of Hispanic origin	3 181	7 561	2 620	6 766	4 947	5 834	5 143	7 185	8 728	—	5 642	1 839
Black	6	18	60	190	9	5	29	291	98	—	44	9
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5	18	60	187	7	5	29	291	97	—	44	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	36	39	67	8	24	24	42	21	—	9	9
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	23	35	39	67	8	24	24	42	21	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	44	—	41	16	4	17	33	65	—	12	15
Hispanic origin	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	3	—
Not of Hispanic origin	13	39	—	40	16	4	17	29	64	—	9	15
Other race	25	9	2	23	4	4	2	36	12	—	8	1
Hispanic origin	8	8	—	22	4	4	1	29	12	—	8	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Niagara County—Con.											
		Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02	Tract 243.01	Tract 243.02	Tract 243.03	Tract 244.01	Tract 244.02	Tract 244.03	Tract 245.01	Tract 245.02
RACE													
All persons		3 763	2 655	6 072	2 924	1 307	4 454	4 779	3 048	12 405	772	2 875	4 235
White		3 717	2 600	5 990	2 832	1 299	4 368	4 740	3 033	12 090	462	2 829	4 183
Black		26	26	38	51	—	14	11	—	127	—	5	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	9	30	31	1	35	17	7	84	310	5	39
Hispanic origin		5	9	30	31	1	35	17	6	84	310	5	39
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		11	6	9	8	7	18	8	7	87	—	30	2
Not of Hispanic origin		11	6	9	8	7	17	8	3	80	—	30	1
Asian		2	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	18	—	8	—
Chinese		2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
Filipino		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
Asian Indian		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		2	5	5	6	5	8	4	—	16	—	5	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—
Other Asian		3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		4	14	5	2	—	19	3	1	17	—	6	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		3 763	2 655	6 072	2 924	1 307	4 454	4 779	3 048	12 405	772	2 875	4 235
Hispanic origin (of any race)		28	23	24	18	1	42	19	23	122	—	26	21
Mexican		15	4	12	16	—	21	4	1	14	—	8	5
Puerto Rican		4	18	7	—	—	8	5	—	8	—	5	6
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		9	1	5	2	1	13	9	22	96	—	4	10
Not of Hispanic origin		3 735	2 632	6 048	2 906	1 306	4 412	4 760	3 025	12 283	772	2 849	4 214
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		3 763	2 655	6 072	2 924	1 307	4 454	4 779	3 048	12 405	772	2 875	4 235
White		3 717	2 600	5 990	2 832	1 299	4 368	4 740	3 033	12 090	462	2 829	4 183
Hispanic origin		20	9	17	16	1	25	16	17	103	—	20	20
Not of Hispanic origin		3 697	2 591	5 973	2 816	1 298	4 343	4 724	3 016	11 987	462	2 809	4 163
Black		26	26	38	51	—	14	11	—	127	—	5	10
Hispanic origin		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		22	26	38	51	—	13	11	—	126	—	5	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	9	30	31	1	35	17	7	84	310	5	39
Hispanic origin		1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4	9	27	31	1	35	17	3	79	310	5	39
Asian or Pacific Islander		11	6	9	8	7	18	8	7	87	—	30	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		11	6	9	8	7	18	8	6	86	—	30	2
Other race		4	14	5	2	—	19	3	1	17	—	6	1
Hispanic origin		3	14	4	2	—	16	3	1	12	—	6	1
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Niagara County		Lockport city, Niagara County	
			Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 235 (pt.)
All housing units	492 516	90 385	90 385	10 374	28 635	14 001	2 491	1 310	-	1 310
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	461 803	84 809	84 809	9 865	25 970	13 635	2 443	1 212	-	1 212
Owner-occupied housing units	297 902	57 723	57 723	5 510	14 541	9 263	1 868	656	-	656
Percent of occupied housing units	64.5	68.1	68.1	55.9	56.0	67.9	76.5	54.1	-	54.1
White	278 860	55 918	55 918	5 322	13 380	9 219	1 843	611	-	611
Black	15 918	1 351	1 351	156	1 042	11	15	45	-	45
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 092	297	297	8	76	21	4	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 327	110	110	18	24	8	5	-	-	-
Other race	705	47	47	6	19	4	1	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 463	327	327	44	118	39	8	4	-	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	277 255	55 653	55 653	5 287	13 292	9 185	1 835	609	-	609
Renter-occupied housing units	163 901	27 086	27 086	4 355	11 429	4 372	575	556	-	556
White	126 891	23 498	23 498	3 987	8 538	4 302	527	483	-	483
Black	31 061	3 043	3 043	322	2 555	8	36	69	-	69
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 492	383	383	22	272	20	6	2	-	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 718	86	86	12	27	27	1	-	-	-
Other race	2 739	76	76	12	37	15	5	2	-	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5 062	325	325	87	141	41	11	20	-	20
White, not of Hispanic origin	124 925	23 275	23 275	3 918	8 450	4 277	522	467	-	467
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	30 713	5 576	5 576	509	2 665	366	48	98	-	98
For sale only	2 456	475	475	43	144	45	8	5	-	5
For rent	11 188	1 556	1 556	159	882	128	8	10	-	10
Rented or sold, not occupied	3 396	584	584	66	251	51	16	9	-	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2 408	720	720	16	59	14	3	3	-	3
For migrant workers	47	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant	11 218	2 201	2 201	225	1 329	128	13	71	-	71
Boarded up	1 783	322	322	16	243	12	-	4	-	4
ROOMS										
1 room	4 483	921	921	131	459	182	3	9	-	9
2 rooms	9 466	2 224	2 224	503	834	243	19	55	-	55
3 rooms	33 588	6 873	6 873	1 157	2 914	1 096	111	119	-	119
4 rooms	73 684	14 835	14 835	1 700	5 526	2 259	263	209	-	209
5 rooms	107 330	19 986	19 986	1 826	7 261	3 166	476	252	-	252
6 rooms	120 488	19 942	19 942	1 960	6 417	3 190	586	259	-	259
7 rooms	69 910	12 556	12 556	1 445	2 736	2 146	488	179	-	179
8 or more rooms	73 567	13 048	13 048	1 652	2 488	1 719	545	228	-	228
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.5	6.1	5.5	-	5.5
Median, all housing units	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.7	-	5.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.1	5.6	-	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.5	-	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.3	-	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	270 875	56 610	56 610	5 465	14 568	9 028	1 931	658	-	658
1, attached	12 410	1 523	1 523	158	745	105	33	34	-	34
2	105 957	11 367	11 367	1 898	5 596	1 875	118	339	-	339
3 or 4	34 728	6 453	6 453	1 217	2 914	1 187	79	123	-	123
5 to 9	22 474	4 741	4 741	923	1 852	1 005	251	89	-	89
10 to 19	13 974	2 253	2 253	259	1 128	181	61	32	-	32
20 to 49	5 531	1 366	1 366	136	492	94	-	24	-	24
50 or more	11 323	1 447	1 447	225	787	336	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	8 797	3 633	3 633	4	198	3	1	1	-	1
Other	6 447	992	992	89	355	187	17	10	-	10
Occupied housing units	461 803	84 809	84 809	9 865	25 970	13 635	2 443	1 212	-	1 212
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	127 202	22 119	22 119	3 209	8 601	3 539	381	321	-	321
2 persons	144 588	26 563	26 563	2 804	8 032	4 242	735	337	-	337
3 persons	79 121	14 736	14 736	1 574	4 126	2 354	468	222	-	222
4 persons	67 471	13 043	13 043	1 365	3 095	2 188	516	188	-	188
5 persons	29 569	5 856	5 856	645	1 427	961	253	94	-	94
6 or more persons	13 852	2 492	2 492	268	689	351	90	50	-	50
Median, occupied housing units	2.22	2.26	2.26	2.11	2.05	2.27	2.73	2.35	-	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.43	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.25	2.57	2.82	2.39	-	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.59	1.69	1.64	2.41	2.27	-	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	455 179	83 649	83 649	9 718	25 541	13 457	2 413	1 182	-	1 182
1.01 to 1.50	5 108	951	951	111	358	131	26	21	-	21
1.51 or more	1 516	209	209	36	71	47	4	9	-	9
Mean	.43	.45	.45	.44	.45	.46	.47	.46	-	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	227 528	44 633	44 633	4 603	11 477	7 969	1 621	502	-	502
Less than \$20,000	4 538	744	744	86	429	32	1	30	-	30
\$20,000 to \$39,999	22 066	7 224	7 224	1 046	3 818	610	67	245	-	245
\$40,000 to \$59,999	47 004	12 661	12 661	1 520	4 518	2 140	294	162	-	162
\$60,000 to \$79,999	66 253	11 696	11 696	1 089	1 888	2 793	484	48	-	48
\$80,000 to \$99,999	41 422	6 332	6 332	436	475	1 502	435	10	-	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999	32 004	4 571	4 571	324	251	804	275	7	-	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8 542	943	943	69	72	74	42	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2 938	234	234	14	8	12	16	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1 301	101	101	10	7	5	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	1 460	127	127	9	11	2	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	72 100	62 500	62 500	54 500	45 100	68 100	78 500	38 400	-	38 400
Mean (dollars)	81 000	69 400	69 400	62 000	49 600	71 500	83 800	41 800	-	41 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	161 662	26 451	26 451	4 346	11 197	4 345	557	555	-	555
Median contract rent (dollars)	290	285	285	292	256	324	250	278	-	278
Mean contract rent (dollars)	302	293	293	295	262	321	259	282	-	282
With meals included in rent	628	59	59	13	25	9	1	2	-	2
Median contract rent (dollars)	489	377	377	430	335	420	725	325	-	325
No meals included in rent	155 961	25 339	25 339	4 200	10 838	4 212	533	528	-	528
No cash rent	5 073	1 053	1 053	133	334	124	23	25	-	25

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lockport city, Niagara County—Con.				Niagara Falls city, Niagara County					
	Tract 236	Tract 237	Tract 238	Tract 239	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
All housing units	1 837	1 402	1 622	4 203	1 639	1 528	1 114	888	1 734	1 014
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 753	1 283	1 540	4 077	1 571	1 320	1 071	755	1 510	878
Owner-occupied housing units	1 006	265	945	2 638	1 260	282	794	454	334	395
Percent of occupied housing units	57.4	20.7	61.4	64.7	80.2	21.4	74.1	60.1	22.1	45.0
White	961	247	915	2 588	1 219	13	772	309	301	259
Black	44	15	26	26	32	269	19	140	28	127
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	2	3	5	—	2	3	3	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	17	4	—	—	1	1	1
Other race	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	6	5	17	12	4	7	3	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	949	242	911	2 576	1 210	13	766	307	301	258
Renter-occupied housing units	747	1 018	595	1 439	311	1 038	277	301	1 176	483
White	665	892	552	1 395	276	154	225	145	865	235
Black	67	118	36	32	33	865	32	147	282	229
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	4	4	5	1	15	14	6	19	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	4	—
Other race	4	1	3	2	1	3	6	3	6	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	22	20	10	15	9	11	10	4	12	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	650	874	545	1 382	270	152	220	144	858	235
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	84	119	82	126	68	208	43	133	224	136
For sale only	9	4	9	16	12	2	23	5	7	8
For rent	33	61	16	39	31	131	7	30	121	29
Rented or sold, not occupied	10	12	11	24	8	6	2	36	6	35
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	1	3	8	7	2	2	2	3	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	31	41	43	39	10	67	9	60	87	64
Boarded up	3	7	1	1	—	17	—	5	14	21
ROOMS										
1 room	21	83	14	4	32	67	4	7	76	13
2 rooms	31	212	30	175	13	62	10	19	117	21
3 rooms	145	402	133	358	25	123	31	67	532	76
4 rooms	349	236	211	695	184	487	239	107	295	109
5 rooms	385	170	297	722	246	387	394	230	258	264
6 rooms	385	102	345	869	517	239	286	257	188	247
7 rooms	270	62	303	631	305	77	89	94	116	142
8 or more rooms	251	135	289	749	317	86	61	107	152	142
Median, all housing units	5.5	3.5	5.9	5.7	6.1	4.6	5.2	5.6	4.0	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	4.1	5.9	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.3	5.6	4.4	5.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	3.5	5.9	5.7	6.2	4.6	5.2	5.6	4.0	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	3.2	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 013	240	926	2 628	1 332	335	800	519	377	488
1, attached	26	11	13	74	47	237	19	4	34	41
2	495	278	429	357	98	156	86	224	345	320
3 or 4	212	350	148	384	40	110	51	103	243	113
5 to 9	73	187	85	489	39	520	100	30	218	16
10 to 19	2	61	4	160	44	145	3	2	117	18
20 to 49	—	24	—	88	26	—	—	—	124	—
50 or more	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	2	—	—	1	50	—	—	2
Other	16	25	15	23	13	24	5	6	52	16
Occupied housing units	1 753	1 283	1 540	4 077	1 571	1 320	1 071	755	1 510	878
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	457	685	396	1 350	359	360	291	197	837	217
2 persons	504	282	461	1 220	522	347	375	214	349	247
3 persons	345	147	264	596	293	252	197	130	143	167
4 persons	273	93	234	577	250	195	136	108	97	109
5 persons	118	41	134	258	104	105	57	59	57	82
6 or more persons	56	35	51	76	43	61	15	47	27	56
Median, occupied housing units	2.33	1.50—	2.31	2.06	2.32	2.36	2.15	2.34	1.50—	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.37	2.45	2.47	2.33	2.19	2.11	2.40	2.15	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.22	1.50—	2.08	1.50—	2.26	2.43	2.30	2.24	1.50—	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 715	1 248	1 511	4 062	1 560	1 240	1 055	733	1 492	835
1.01 to 1.50	32	22	23	13	10	67	13	20	13	31
1.51 or more	6	13	6	2	1	13	3	2	5	12
Mean .....	.46	.47	.44	.41	.42	.57	.45	.48	.42	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	818	165	771	2 347	1 140	200	687	357	227	286
Less than \$20,000	26	3	17	10	5	46	10	57	27	65
\$20,000 to \$39,999	299	62	202	238	185	96	128	206	93	187
\$40,000 to \$59,999	365	64	322	607	398	43	349	81	48	24
\$60,000 to \$79,999	105	22	189	725	269	13	147	12	48	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	14	11	28	373	138	2	40	1	8	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	3	12	296	105	—	12	—	2	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	—	1	65	33	—	1	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	43 600	45 400	51 500	67 800	58 800	30 700	52 400	32 100	38 600	26 600
Mean (dollars)	45 300	48 100	51 900	76 400	67 600	33 300	54 100	33 000	44 200	28 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	742	1 018	595	1 436	306	901	272	300	1 173	475
Median contract rent (dollars)	280	257	298	351	331	239	231	263	219	250
Mean contract rent (dollars)	279	253	300	336	321	246	249	272	222	262
With meals included in rent	1	3	2	5	1	—	—	1	8	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	263	254	569	555	163	—	—	437	424	200
No meals included in rent	711	996	575	1 390	287	891	255	291	1 149	455
No cash rent	30	19	18	41	18	10	17	8	16	18

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.									
	Tract 207	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220
All housing units	1 239	1 657	1 507	1 291	1 901	1 390	1 122	443	2 073	1 620
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 151	1 537	1 412	1 067	1 619	1 287	1 038	392	1 870	1 541
Owner-occupied housing units	842	512	870	211	595	518	643	118	1 140	1 102
Percent of occupied housing units	73.2	33.3	61.6	19.8	36.8	40.2	61.9	30.1	61.0	71.5
White	789	479	853	179	496	496	628	115	1 005	1 072
Black	47	28	11	25	94	15	11	2	128	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	5	2	7	2	4	3	—	6	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2
Other race	—	—	3	—	1	3	1	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7	7	11	2	5	13	2	—	3	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	782	472	846	178	492	488	626	115	1 002	1 066
Renter-occupied housing units	309	1 025	542	856	1 024	769	395	274	730	439
White	270	860	505	584	689	685	366	257	590	420
Black	33	128	26	225	295	51	19	13	117	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	33	9	42	36	27	9	2	20	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	2	3	2
Other race	—	1	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	13	9	19	14	13	4	1	3	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	269	848	498	574	680	677	363	256	587	416
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	88	120	95	224	282	103	84	51	203	79
For sale only	12	6	10	4	3	4	6	—	9	4
For rent	37	62	36	83	37	37	25	15	81	42
Rented or sold, not occupied	26	5	7	14	26	1	33	7	18	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	1	3	—	6	2	2	3	1	4
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	7	46	39	123	210	59	18	26	94	23
Boarded up	—	13	4	33	25	10	1	2	22	3
ROOMS										
1 room	2	120	4	30	7	4	4	13	26	4
2 rooms	7	130	12	119	45	28	11	49	29	13
3 rooms	45	325	132	316	195	169	65	142	184	80
4 rooms	101	287	284	221	400	422	254	83	585	278
5 rooms	297	297	431	220	474	348	363	62	546	571
6 rooms	483	281	372	212	349	227	263	34	408	397
7 rooms	193	104	143	80	162	89	76	10	138	175
8 or more rooms	111	113	129	93	269	103	86	50	157	102
Median, all housing units	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.3	5.1	4.7	5.1	3.7	4.9	5.3
Mean, all housing units	5.9	4.5	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.3	5.1	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.9	4.4	5.3	4.4	5.1	4.7	5.1	3.6	5.0	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.5	3.8	5.4	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.2	3.4	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.5	3.5	4.2	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	856	523	689	221	421	379	571	52	1 021	1 222
1, attached	14	22	21	43	64	34	52	6	26	14
2	323	434	636	277	709	505	381	58	551	157
3 or 4	28	183	102	353	465	378	98	38	287	106
5 to 9	7	58	37	253	113	73	11	38	93	17
10 to 19	—	26	1	87	13	2	—	20	30	67
20 to 49	—	42	—	44	92	—	—	9	21	22
50 or more	—	351	—	—	—	—	—	212	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
Other	10	18	21	13	23	19	9	10	41	14
Occupied housing units	1 151	1 537	1 412	1 067	1 619	1 287	1 038	392	1 870	1 541
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	260	781	454	556	612	496	346	256	643	367
2 persons	340	384	483	239	505	418	352	83	626	489
3 persons	212	165	222	130	242	190	164	31	320	285
4 persons	204	131	161	77	141	115	117	13	171	244
5 persons	100	48	66	34	72	44	42	7	66	115
6 or more persons	35	28	26	31	47	24	17	2	44	41
Median, occupied housing units	2.43	1.50	2.02	1.50	1.89	1.85	1.99	1.50	1.97	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.46	2.11	2.19	1.92	2.04	1.99	2.07	1.50	2.10	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	1.50	1.68	1.50	1.79	1.75	1.83	1.50	1.67	2.09
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 142	1 522	1 402	1 046	1 592	1 274	1 025	390	1 844	1 513
1.01 to 1.50	7	13	10	20	19	9	11	2	23	27
1.51 or more	2	2	—	1	8	4	2	—	3	1
Mean	.46	.44	.42	.43	.41	.43	.42	.38	.43	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	693	348	590	120	269	281	470	21	823	988
Less than \$20,000	34	23	14	9	15	29	7	—	36	24
\$20,000 to \$39,999	357	213	193	65	135	139	206	1	448	346
\$40,000 to \$59,999	255	93	285	31	79	90	212	2	288	498
\$60,000 to \$79,999	46	15	84	11	31	20	41	5	41	112
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	3	12	2	4	2	4	2	4	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	7	6	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Median (dollars)	38 200	33 400	44 200	34 300	37 900	36 600	41 300	106 300	37 400	43 600
Mean (dollars)	39 100	37 400	45 800	38 200	41 400	39 900	42 500	120 400	38 700	44 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	306	1 016	538	852	1 018	762	392	272	721	430
Median contract rent (dollars)	282	215	261	235	242	246	255	329	237	321
Mean contract rent (dollars)	284	219	264	243	246	246	255	382	245	318
With meals included in rent	—	2	—	—	3	3	1	—	3	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	175	—	—	450	271	50	—	375	—
No meals included in rent	286	993	507	844	991	728	374	264	691	419
No cash rent	20	21	31	8	24	31	17	8	27	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					North Tonawanda city, Niagara County			
	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225	Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230
All housing units.....	1 176	1 878	1 132	847	1 442	1 498	2 719	2 400	1 442
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 132	1 782	1 102	532	1 403	1 476	2 684	2 333	1 385
Percent of occupied housing units.....	914	1 257	880	486	934	1 280	2 419	1 577	1 023
White.....	899	1 239	870	475	912	1 276	2 404	1 573	1 016
Black.....	3	12	4	8	13	1	7	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	4	4	2	4	1	4	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	1	—	1	4	1	1	2	1
Other race.....	3	1	2	—	1	1	3	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	12	7	4	2	8	4	8	4	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	891	1 234	867	473	905	1 273	2 399	1 569	1 011
Renter-occupied housing units.....	218	525	222	46	469	196	265	756	362
White.....	214	516	212	45	425	195	261	751	360
Black.....	3	6	3	—	37	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	4	1	2	1	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	3	—	3	—	2	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	1	3	—	4	—	1	6	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	211	515	209	45	423	195	261	748	359
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	44	96	30	315	39	22	35	67	57
For sale only.....	3	14	6	3	3	6	12	8	7
For rent.....	17	21	10	1	29	2	6	24	20
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	10	—	4	1	9	7	10	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	7	2	1	3	—	1	2	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	22	44	12	306	3	5	9	23	24
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	72	—	—	—	2	7
ROOMS									
1 room.....	6	17	5	1	17	—	2	5	4
2 rooms.....	15	51	3	3	77	4	9	28	8
3 rooms.....	47	150	14	51	145	45	51	210	77
4 rooms.....	259	358	224	54	295	149	166	522	243
5 rooms.....	440	393	252	370	418	463	494	593	325
6 rooms.....	289	483	373	217	295	434	701	551	385
7 rooms.....	89	259	171	89	135	235	753	278	230
8 or more rooms.....	31	167	90	62	60	168	543	213	170
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.7	6.4	5.2	5.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.8	6.4	5.4	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.7	6.4	5.2	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.6	5.8	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	3.9	4.2	5.7	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	925	1 267	903	773	894	1 305	2 425	1 541	957
1, attached.....	21	19	17	2	8	8	19	21	11
2.....	44	204	57	18	13	75	164	335	267
3 or 4.....	17	84	48	51	16	37	67	196	142
5 to 9.....	51	74	28	—	76	65	34	106	32
10 to 19.....	52	181	52	—	268	—	—	49	1
20 to 49.....	—	25	—	—	87	—	—	4	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	53	—	10	—	76	1	—	—	—
Other.....	13	24	17	3	4	7	10	36	32
Occupied housing units.....	1 132	1 782	1 102	532	1 403	1 476	2 684	2 333	1 385
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	276	573	220	105	395	324	365	659	357
2 persons.....	413	582	389	209	466	496	761	756	445
3 persons.....	204	247	208	88	236	287	562	375	241
4 persons.....	140	233	191	78	184	250	633	341	208
5 persons.....	75	107	71	37	79	92	278	141	90
6 or more persons.....	24	40	23	15	43	27	85	61	44
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.05	2.35	2.27	2.16	2.33	2.88	2.17	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.31	2.27	2.43	2.27	2.47	2.44	2.98	2.41	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.73	1.50	2.01	2.26	1.50	1.50	2.14	1.59	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 116	1 766	1 091	529	1 374	1 467	2 662	2 305	1 365
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	14	7	3	26	7	14	23	15
1.51 or more.....	3	2	4	—	3	2	8	5	5
Mean.....	.48	.43	.46	.44	.49	.44	.47	.46	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	809	1 080	806	464	818	1 168	2 188	1 363	852
Less than \$20,000.....	7	17	2	1	1	2	7	7	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	239	253	169	96	63	45	63	163	99
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	399	335	409	238	361	305	307	524	315
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	151	245	187	103	298	465	634	502	299
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	9	117	27	19	73	224	692	131	106
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	4	66	11	7	21	116	459	30	23
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	34	—	—	1	10	23	5	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	46 500	54 700	51 500	51 000	59 000	70 400	82 400	59 500	60 200
Mean (dollars).....	47 900	64 700	53 300	52 900	61 100	73 400	84 300	60 700	61 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	214	516	220	46	467	194	261	750	360
Median contract rent (dollars).....	317	309	306	267	333	380	385	328	283
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	311	310	307	261	337	363	369	317	294
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	287	—	—	—	—	163	288	807	—
No meals included in rent.....	205	498	213	36	461	181	236	727	342
No cash rent.....	8	18	7	10	6	12	22	21	18

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	North Tonawanda city, Niagara County—Can.			Remainder of Niagara County					
	Tract 231	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	Tract 234.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 189	1 599	3 154	972	2 988	1 745	2 094	2 143	2 491
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 141	1 527	3 089	948	2 850	1 697	2 041	2 024	2 443
Owner-occupied housing units.....	587	546	1 831	761	2 035	1 536	1 741	1 435	1 868
Percent of occupied housing units.....	51.4	35.8	59.3	80.3	71.4	90.5	85.3	70.9	76.5
White.....	587	544	1 819	740	1 992	1 525	1 735	1 424	1 843
Black.....	—	—	2	12	28	3	1	6	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	7	9	11	3	4	3	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	3	—	2	4	—	2	5
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	4	6	2	14	9	6	3	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	579	540	1 814	738	1 980	1 518	1 730	1 421	1 835
Renter-occupied housing units.....	554	981	1 258	187	815	161	300	589	575
White.....	549	955	1 231	176	755	160	299	579	527
Black.....	1	3	4	8	44	1	—	6	36
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	11	5	3	8	—	1	3	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	6	16	—	4	—	—	1	1
Other race.....	1	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	17	9	1	12	2	—	—	11
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	545	945	1 224	175	748	158	299	579	522
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	48	72	65	24	138	48	53	119	48
For sale only.....	3	4	5	2	10	9	5	15	8
For rent.....	18	27	31	3	81	15	6	33	8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	10	6	2	4	11	17	9	16
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	10	1	9	2	3	6	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	23	31	13	16	34	11	22	56	13
Boarded up.....	1	1	1	1	3	—	3	14	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	14	134	23	3	5	1	9	11	3
2 rooms.....	20	133	41	5	59	10	18	38	19
3 rooms.....	146	361	206	20	207	30	43	196	111
4 rooms.....	215	200	764	146	739	128	206	472	263
5 rooms.....	242	221	828	260	846	353	444	395	476
6 rooms.....	236	202	681	278	555	505	613	410	586
7 rooms.....	162	134	354	145	332	332	401	366	488
8 or more rooms.....	154	214	257	115	245	386	360	255	545
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	4.4	5.2	5.7	5.1	6.2	6.0	5.4	6.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.3	6.4	6.2	5.5	6.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	4.4	5.2	5.7	5.1	6.2	6.0	5.4	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.8	6.0	5.9	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	3.2	4.1	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	525	467	1 808	861	1 199	1 603	1 787	1 339	1 931
1, attached.....	16	8	22	9	83	20	17	34	33
2.....	379	342	313	62	141	82	200	119	118
3 or 4.....	178	259	308	20	54	24	37	307	79
5 to 9.....	30	189	549	4	158	1	11	23	251
10 to 19.....	11	62	58	8	150	—	15	1	61
20 to 49.....	—	15	75	—	125	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	224	—	—	—	—	—	99	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	1	—	1 050	3	1	198	1
Other.....	49	33	20	8	28	12	26	23	17
Occupied housing units	1 141	1 527	3 089	948	2 850	1 697	2 041	2 024	2 443
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	349	712	773	157	737	216	299	529	381
2 persons.....	313	391	1 080	286	899	543	621	682	735
3 persons.....	194	160	535	202	558	353	448	354	468
4 persons.....	160	150	446	176	423	362	436	284	516
5 persons.....	93	77	190	84	177	162	180	130	253
6 or more persons.....	32	37	65	43	56	61	57	45	90
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.21	1.63	2.21	2.65	2.27	2.75	2.72	2.21	2.73
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.62	2.51	2.49	2.63	2.27	2.82	2.80	2.48	2.82
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	1.50	1.79	2.73	2.23	2.21	2.25	1.53	2.41
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 122	1 495	3 041	930	2 821	1 683	2 027	2 008	2 413
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	17	40	17	26	13	13	9	26
1.51 or more.....	4	15	8	1	3	1	1	7	4
Mean.....	.46	.45	.47	.50	.47	.46	.47	.45	.47
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	403	381	1 614	670	968	1 235	1 474	1 148	1 621
Less than \$20,000.....	3	2	2	38	10	2	3	6	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	121	36	83	237	98	28	48	42	67
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	159	114	416	184	202	171	270	153	294
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	106	119	668	96	253	325	442	273	484
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	13	53	283	72	193	341	390	286	435
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	38	137	39	177	287	259	339	275
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	16	20	4	30	64	49	37	42
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	3	4	—	2	14	10	7	16
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	5
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	2
Median (dollars).....	47 600	65 100	69 100	44 500	73 800	84 600	78 700	86 600	78 500
Mean (dollars).....	49 800	73 200	72 500	52 500	78 800	91 700	83 900	91 100	83 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	549	978	1 253	181	805	137	279	582	557
Median contract rent (dollars).....	294	307	382	265	375	321	324	380	250
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	291	299	347	272	374	353	335	335	259
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	437	—	263	—	313	725	213	350	725
No meals included in rent.....	532	956	1 238	167	728	112	257	556	533
No cash rent.....	15	22	14	14	76	24	21	24	23

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02	Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02
All housing units.....	3 664	—	2 008	797	1 329	1 056	2 249	1 298
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	3 505	—	1 935	748	1 272	924	2 182	1 071
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 804	—	1 666	517	1 092	737	1 779	840
Percent of occupied housing units.....	80.0	—	86.1	69.1	85.8	79.8	81.5	78.4
White.....	2 766	—	1 648	511	1 084	729	1 763	831
Black.....	26	—	10	1	3	4	7	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	—	6	1	1	1	7	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	—	—	4	3	—	1	—
Other race.....	2	—	2	—	1	3	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15	—	7	1	2	5	3	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2 753	—	1 644	510	1 083	727	1 761	831
Renter-occupied housing units.....	701	—	269	231	180	187	403	231
White.....	676	—	265	228	173	182	390	207
Black.....	17	—	3	2	6	2	11	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	—	—	1	—	3	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	—	—	—	3	1	3	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	671	—	265	228	171	181	387	202
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	159	—	73	49	57	132	67	227
For sale only.....	40	—	13	7	8	5	9	17
For rent.....	53	—	9	19	3	25	9	14
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	33	—	17	9	14	3	5	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	15	—	9	3	8	73	5	128
For migrant workers.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	32
Other vacant.....	18	—	23	11	24	25	39	36
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	—	1	8	2	6
ROOMS								
1 room.....	11	—	3	4	5	9	5	39
2 rooms.....	248	—	16	25	9	14	23	13
3 rooms.....	170	—	68	67	43	74	104	79
4 rooms.....	780	—	171	129	131	140	367	200
5 rooms.....	789	—	363	118	240	156	455	239
6 rooms.....	652	—	478	131	321	205	503	272
7 rooms.....	515	—	402	136	246	192	374	189
8 or more rooms.....	499	—	507	187	334	266	418	267
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	—	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	—	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	—	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	—	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.7	—	4.5	3.9	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 691	—	1 733	484	1 108	866	1 693	1 077
1, attached.....	62	—	22	4	4	4	18	16
2.....	49	—	109	105	69	51	162	64
3 or 4.....	26	—	79	73	20	34	55	32
5 to 9.....	101	—	13	15	13	15	49	5
10 to 19.....	188	—	—	6	—	2	21	40
20 to 49.....	318	—	—	41	—	22	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1 209	—	31	63	97	50	221	44
Other.....	20	—	21	6	18	12	30	20
Occupied housing units.....	3 505	—	1 935	748	1 272	924	2 182	1 071
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	845	—	300	210	167	157	438	223
2 persons.....	1 161	—	590	229	412	299	734	357
3 persons.....	625	—	404	125	253	181	385	188
4 persons.....	575	—	387	117	261	164	377	174
5 persons.....	207	—	169	46	130	74	186	77
6 or more persons.....	92	—	85	21	49	49	62	52
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.28	—	2.69	2.22	2.73	2.53	2.39	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.43	—	2.79	2.40	2.77	2.63	2.44	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.67	—	2.10	1.63	2.50	2.22	2.16	2.19
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	3 465	—	1 910	739	1 260	909	2 163	1 053
1.01 to 1.50.....	36	—	23	8	9	13	18	18
1.51 or more.....	4	—	2	1	3	2	1	—
Mean.....	.47	—	.45	.41	.46	.44	.45	.45
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 411	—	1 163	418	584	496	1 242	613
Less than \$20,000.....	4	—	13	8	18	8	9	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	36	—	184	109	110	77	172	103
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	214	—	386	174	215	162	449	168
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	518	—	359	99	166	146	449	181
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	331	—	146	18	56	68	122	46
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	219	—	68	9	17	25	37	65
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	74	—	5	1	1	7	4	22
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	10	—	2	—	1	3	—	11
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars).....	77 800	—	59 900	48 500	53 800	60 100	59 500	62 100
Mean (dollars).....	85 900	—	62 500	52 100	57 300	63 800	60 300	73 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	685	—	241	230	151	166	378	209
Median contract rent (dollars).....	330	—	296	259	270	298	285	301
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	330	—	296	251	275	278	287	291
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	221	—	—	387	387	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	665	—	207	223	133	146	349	184
No cash rent.....	17	—	34	6	17	20	29	25

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 243.01	Tract 243.02	Tract 243.03	Tract 244.01	Tract 244.02	Tract 244.03	Tract 245.01	Tract 245.02
All housing units.....	553	1 831	1 737	1 337	4 046	339	1 078	1 620
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	521	1 558	1 652	1 285	3 921	265	1 042	1 455
Owner-occupied housing units.....	388	1 329	1 358	791	3 509	232	803	1 188
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.5	85.3	82.2	61.6	89.5	87.5	77.1	81.6
White.....	385	1 315	1 351	790	3 464	126	794	1 181
Black.....	—	4	3	—	13	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	6	4	1	11	106	1	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	2	—	—	20	—	7	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	3	7	23	—	7	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	384	1 312	1 348	783	3 442	126	787	1 176
Renter-occupied housing units.....	133	229	294	494	412	33	239	267
White.....	133	222	291	490	405	12	237	264
Black.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	1	2	4	21	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	5	2	1	4	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	133	219	289	489	401	12	237	264
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	32	273	85	52	125	74	36	165
For sale only.....	2	10	11	7	26	26	4	9
For rent.....	7	16	35	14	12	6	7	12
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	4	13	10	30	6	7	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	16	198	4	11	21	—	13	103
For migrant workers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other vacant.....	7	44	22	10	36	36	5	31
Boarded up.....	—	5	1	—	2	—	—	4
ROOMS								
1 room.....	1	9	2	13	6	—	3	7
2 rooms.....	23	17	18	38	11	18	13	9
3 rooms.....	61	78	68	95	54	19	58	61
4 rooms.....	71	306	157	283	259	36	106	260
5 rooms.....	99	397	407	293	756	85	187	375
6 rooms.....	100	355	427	274	1 025	109	183	393
7 rooms.....	89	310	311	191	792	22	170	226
8 or more rooms.....	109	359	347	150	1 143	50	358	289
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.3	6.4	5.6	6.4	5.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.5	6.7	5.7	6.5	6.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.3	6.4	5.5	6.5	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.6	7.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	390	1 472	1 434	822	3 673	214	841	1 331
1, attached.....	6	10	11	49	75	—	12	26
2.....	64	50	101	135	162	8	48	99
3 or 4.....	24	13	42	86	39	10	58	23
5 to 9.....	13	11	125	49	25	7	54	18
10 to 19.....	2	—	2	105	25	17	29	13
20 to 49.....	22	—	—	71	20	—	25	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	25	260	1	—	2	81	—	91
Other.....	7	15	21	20	25	2	11	19
Occupied housing units.....	521	1 558	1 652	1 285	3 921	265	1 042	1 455
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	140	258	263	410	539	53	206	242
2 persons.....	184	527	533	434	1 375	56	328	500
3 persons.....	70	270	322	201	771	59	188	257
4 persons.....	72	295	314	162	763	67	192	278
5 persons.....	38	136	145	54	338	22	99	116
6 or more persons.....	17	72	75	24	135	8	29	62
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.15	2.49	2.59	2.04	2.56	2.90	2.46	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.31	2.51	2.74	2.35	2.63	2.95	2.85	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.65	2.35	2.10	1.50—	2.12	2.43	1.50—	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	516	1 523	1 630	1 274	3 899	240	1 037	1 433
1.01 to 1.50.....	4	31	19	8	18	17	5	20
1.51 or more.....	1	4	3	3	4	8	—	2
Mean.....	.42	.46	.46	.42	.43	.52	.42	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	323	734	995	701	3 075	96	737	880
Less than \$20,000.....	6	13	3	5	6	20	1	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	60	99	47	22	73	20	22	96
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	93	193	245	143	446	15	91	215
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	79	189	312	264	824	13	187	267
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	29	119	197	170	618	11	139	132
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	43	78	161	69	716	8	190	111
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	10	27	28	18	217	—	66	22
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	9	1	4	65	9	23	11
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	5	1	4	45	—	9	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	2	—	2	65	—	9	11
Median (dollars).....	60 400	65 700	72 200	72 800	85 700	42 700	89 900	67 800
Mean (dollars).....	69 100	74 700	77 900	79 700	103 600	65 900	104 700	77 800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	133	190	272	494	371	24	233	245
Median contract rent (dollars).....	256	323	319	393	363	269	339	327
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	257	335	328	406	385	276	370	354
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	387	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	127	166	256	478	335	20	228	219
No cash rent.....	6	24	16	16	35	4	5	26

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA		Niagara County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Niagara County		Lockport city, Niagara County
	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Occupied housing units -----	405 751	79 416	79 416	9 309	21 918	2 370	1 094	1 094	Tract 235 (pt.)
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	278 860	55 918	55 918	5 322	13 380	1 843	611	611	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.7	70.4	70.4	57.2	61.0	77.8	55.9	55.9	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	126 891	23 498	23 498	3 987	8 538	527	483	483	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.3	29.6	29.6	42.8	39.0	22.2	44.1	44.1	
ROOMS									
1 room -----	2 771	635	635	90	301	3	7	7	
2 rooms -----	6 277	1 780	1 780	436	578	17	40	40	
3 rooms -----	24 274	5 508	5 508	979	2 060	98	103	103	
4 rooms -----	57 399	12 319	12 319	1 490	3 912	237	166	166	
5 rooms -----	87 721	17 423	17 423	1 614	5 598	452	209	209	
6 rooms -----	100 369	18 133	18 133	1 812	5 284	569	220	220	
7 rooms -----	61 680	11 702	11 702	1 362	2 274	466	158	158	
8 or more rooms -----	65 290	11 916	11 916	1 526	1 911	528	191	191	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	246 561	52 276	52 276	5 143	12 407	1 874	600	600	
1, attached -----	7 536	1 016	1 016	125	352	29	25	25	
2 -----	76 220	9 324	9 324	1 624	4 110	108	269	269	
3 or 4 -----	25 467	5 000	5 000	1 041	1 842	65	107	107	
5 to 9 -----	16 271	3 484	3 484	786	947	219	57	57	
10 to 19 -----	10 028	1 760	1 760	199	833	59	26	26	
20 to 49 -----	3 872	1 022	1 022	106	279	—	—	—	
50 or more -----	7 073	1 353	1 353	208	722	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	8 029	3 385	3 385	4	168	1	1	1	
Other -----	4 694	796	796	73	258	15	9	9	
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person -----	110 130	20 628	20 628	3 064	7 425	373	305	305	
2 persons -----	130 058	25 168	25 168	2 681	6 940	723	306	306	
3 persons -----	68 489	13 729	13 729	1 466	3 391	454	200	200	
4 persons -----	59 944	12 279	12 279	1 289	2 566	492	173	173	
5 persons -----	25 823	5 439	5 439	588	1 139	244	75	75	
6 or more persons -----	11 107	2 173	2 173	221	457	84	35	35	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.21	2.26	2.26	2.09	2.01	2.70	2.29	2.29	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.45	2.45	2.42	2.22	2.80	2.36	2.36	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.66	1.69	1.69	1.53	1.55	2.34	2.17	2.17	
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	401 641	78 548	78 548	9 202	21 695	2 345	1 072	1 072	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	3 346	724	724	82	193	23	17	17	
1.51 or more -----	764	144	144	25	30	2	5	5	
Mean -----	.43	.44	.44	.43	.43	.46	.45	.45	
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	215 522	43 296	43 296	4 452	10 592	1 597	472	472	
less than \$20,000 -----	2 716	609	609	76	326	1	27	27	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	18 238	6 738	6 738	987	3 418	66	229	229	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	44 201	12 301	12 301	1 473	4 264	292	153	153	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	64 846	11 519	11 519	1 077	1 792	478	47	47	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	31 192	6 254	6 254	430	454	427	10	10	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	8 271	4 506	4 506	312	241	271	6	6	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 805	927	927	66	72	39	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1 228	226	226	14	7	16	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1 364	99	99	9	7	5	—	—	
\$300,000 or more -----	73 100	117	117	8	11	2	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	63 100	54 900	54 900	62 200	45 800	78 300	38 600	38 600	
Mean (dollars) -----	82 400	69 900	69 900	62 200	50 400	83 600	42 000	42 000	
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	125 303	23 038	23 038	3 979	8 461	509	482	482	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	308	292	292	294	259	248	280	280	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	315	298	298	297	264	257	284	284	
With meals included in rent -----	495	51	51	12	19	1	1	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	538	376	376	440	333	725	337	337	
No meals included in rent -----	120 156	21 986	21 986	3 839	8 137	486	458	458	
No cash rent -----	4 652	1 001	1 001	128	305	22	23	23	

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA		Niagara County		Niagara Falls city, Niagara County					
	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	Tract 202	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217		
Occupied housing units -----	46 979	4 394	3 597	1 134	287	310	356	250	389	245		
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	15 918	1 351	1 042	269	140	28	127	25	94	128		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.9	30.7	29.0	23.7	48.8	9.0	35.7	10.0	24.2	52.2		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	31 061	3 043	2 555	865	147	282	229	225	295	117		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.1	69.3	71.0	78.3	51.2	91.0	64.3	90.0	75.8	47.8		
ROOMS												
1 room -----	779	114	74	23	2	15	7	3	5	—		
2 rooms -----	1 665	221	168	43	10	27	10	23	13	9		
3 rooms -----	4 503	520	429	358	24	101	31	53	42	16		
4 rooms -----	7 486	989	832	358	30	64	46	46	89	61		
5 rooms -----	10 108	989	856	295	88	50	103	57	91	71		
6 rooms -----	12 444	802	677	183	88	23	82	33	69	51		
7 rooms -----	5 329	362	277	68	30	18	40	14	33	18		
8 or more rooms -----	4 665	397	284	47	56	12	37	10	47	19		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.6	3.7	5.3	4.5	5.0	5.0		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.4		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	3.5	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.5		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	13 153	1 522	1 213	301	184	47	168	35	83	141		
1, attached -----	3 224	301	271	187	—	5	14	15	23	3		
2 -----	18 111	887	724	125	64	58	112	60	116	59		
3 or 4 -----	4 216	590	509	90	26	45	44	78	125	22		
5 to 9 -----	2 976	681	583	361	11	61	2	48	28	14		
10 to 19 -----	1 925	232	173	53	1	59	10	2	6	—		
20 to 49 -----	746	63	47	—	—	15	—	11	3	—		
50 or more -----	1 833	50	35	—	—	16	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer -----	46	25	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other -----	749	43	38	17	1	4	5	1	5	4		
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	15 146	1 260	1 051	291	59	145	71	103	138	71		
2 persons -----	12 453	1 160	970	315	71	83	93	54	100	76		
3 persons -----	8 568	801	654	162	49	33	78	27	69	49		
4 persons -----	5 853	577	467	54	25	18	43	27	36	35		
5 persons -----	2 857	340	258	25	16	16	24	3	24	3		
6 or more persons -----	2 102	256	197	52	29	15	30	10	22	11		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.17	2.31	2.27	2.38	2.78	1.62	2.68	1.91	2.06	2.18		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.48	2.75	2.67	2.22	3.28	3.30	3.33	2.45	2.46	2.43		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.98	2.13	2.11	2.44	2.37	1.55	2.44	1.78	1.92	1.81		
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	45 400	4 164	3 417	1 061	271	300	329	242	373	236		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 149	175	142	62	15	6	20	8	9	8		
1.51 or more -----	430	55	54	11	4	.53	.58	.53	7	1		
Mean -----	.47	.54	.54	.56	.55				.47	.47		
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	9 925	1 017	789	194	118	17	101	20	51	100		
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 685	110	43	95	23	3	13	—	6	4		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3 547	425	367	43	55	9	72	8	19	43		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 454	281	218	41	34	2	13	5	12	45		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	1 084	114	82	13	5	3	3	7	11	7		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	527	46	18	2	1	—	—	2	2	1		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	449	34	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	102	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$300,000 or more -----	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Median (dollars) -----	38 600	38 900	36 800	31 000	34 400	32 500	29 100	47 500	40 600	40 900		
Mean (dollars) -----	46 900	44 600	39 800	33 500	34 100	38 100	30 800	49 000	44 400	41 300		
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	30 495	2 886	2 402	734	146	280	224	223	292	113		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	235	252	247	242	258	221	260	222	240	250		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	105	249	254	250	268	219	271	260	240	252		
With meals included in rent -----	305	385	340	—	437	434	—	—	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	30 057	2 837	2 370	728	145	273	221	221	287	110		
No meals included in rent -----	333	41	26	6	—	4	3	2	5	3		
No cash rent -----												

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA		Niagara County	
	Total	Niagara Falls city	Total	Niagara Falls city	Total	Niagara Falls city
Occupied housing units -----	2 584	680	680	348		
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 092	297	297	76		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.3	43.7	43.7	21.8		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 492	383	383	272		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.7	56.3	56.3	78.2		
ROOMS						
1 room -----	54	12	12	8		
2 rooms -----	96	36	36	16		
3 rooms -----	256	61	61	37		
4 rooms -----	530	153	153	91		
5 rooms -----	599	155	155	80		
6 rooms -----	548	134	134	59		
7 rooms -----	271	63	63	37		
8 or more rooms -----	230	66	66	20		
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.4		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached -----	982	302	302	108		
1, attached -----	64	22	22	21		
2 -----	606	110	110	87		
3 or 4 -----	283	86	86	71		
5 to 9 -----	143	58	58	39		
10 to 19 -----	72	22	22	11		
20 to 49 -----	56	7	7	4		
50 or more -----	35	8	8	3		
Mobile home or trailer -----	292	59	59	5		
Other -----	31	6	6	4		
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person -----	670	165	165	95		
2 persons -----	660	171	171	97		
3 persons -----	497	146	146	65		
4 persons -----	385	108	108	36		
5 persons -----	206	49	49	27		
6 or more persons -----	166	41	41	28		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.44	2.53	2.53	2.31		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.80	3.09	3.09	3.42		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.16	2.16	2.14		
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less -----	2 439	644	644	332		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	122	32	32	15		
1.51 or more -----	23	4	4	1		
Mean -----	.56	.57	.57	.58		
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	594	190	190	63		
Less than \$20,000 -----	94	25	25	8		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	134	44	44	26		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	137	51	51	21		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	122	38	38	6		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	61	16	16	1		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	34	8	8	1		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	6	3	3	1		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	4	4	4	1		
\$250,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1		
Median (dollars) -----	47 600	47 300	47 300	38 600		
Mean (dollars) -----	54 600	57 300	57 300	40 700		
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 453	373	373	271		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	249	251	251	246		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	260	259	259	253		
With meals included in rent -----	5	1	1	1		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	365	367	367	367		
No meals included in rent -----	1 401	367	367	269		
No cash rent -----	47	6	6	2		

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA		Niagara County	
	3 045	196	196	196	196	196
Occupied housing units -----						
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 327	110	110	110		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	43.6	56.1	56.1	56.1		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 718	86	86	86		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	56.4	43.9	43.9	43.9		
ROOMS						
1 room -----	92	4	4	4		
2 rooms -----	292	14	14	14		
3 rooms -----	452	27	27	27		
4 rooms -----	610	39	39	39		
5 rooms -----	395	29	29	29		
6 rooms -----	379	21	21	21		
7 rooms -----	249	15	15	15		
8 or more rooms -----	576	47	47	47		
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached -----	1 279	108	108	108		
1, attached -----	101	2	2	2		
2 -----	524	12	12	12		
3 or 4 -----	417	22	22	22		
5 to 9 -----	271	16	16	16		
10 to 19 -----	250	16	16	16		
20 to 49 -----	86	9	9	9		
50 or more -----	62	3	3	3		
Mobile home or trailer -----	7	4	4	4		
Other -----	48	4	4	4		
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person -----	519	37	37	37		
2 persons -----	728	48	48	48		
3 persons -----	657	34	34	34		
4 persons -----	660	42	42	42		
5 persons -----	297	22	22	22		
6 or more persons -----	184	13	13	13		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.92	2.88	2.88	2.88		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.65	3.66	3.66	3.66		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.39	2.03	2.03	2.03		
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less -----	2 697	177	177	177		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	216	14	14	14		
1.51 or more -----	132	5	5	5		
Mean -----	.66	.74	.74	.74		
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 096	94	94	94		
Less than \$20,000 -----	10	6	6	6		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	41	15	15	15		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	94	20	20	20		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	136	13	13	13		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	143	19	19	19		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	299	8	8	8		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	158	2	2	2		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	88	2	2	2		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	55	2	2	2		
\$300,000 or more -----	72	9	9	9		
Median (dollars) -----	122 600	90 000	90 000	90 000		
Mean (dollars) -----	146 300	132 300	132 300	132 300		
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 706	83	83	83		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	377	327	327	327		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	363	328	328	328		
With meals included in rent -----	4	—	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	238	81	81	81		
No meals included in rent -----	1 682	2	2	2		
No cash rent -----	20	2	2	2		

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA		Niagara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city
Occupied housing units	7 525	652	131	259
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	2 463	327	44	118
Percent of occupied housing units	32.7	50.2	33.6	45.6
Renter-occupied housing units	5 062	325	87	141
Percent of occupied housing units	67.3	49.8	66.4	54.4
ROOMS				
1 room	184	11	5	2
2 rooms	467	32	9	16
3 rooms	975	71	19	37
4 rooms	1 378	113	23	58
5 rooms	1 534	145	27	51
6 rooms	1 580	116	20	43
7 rooms	715	76	14	26
8 or more rooms	692	88	14	26
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1. detached	2 081	327	54	110
1. attached	412	18	1	12
2	513	103	26	53
3 or 4	1 116	70	22	34
5 to 9	543	68	18	28
10 to 19	337	21	3	10
20 to 49	118	12	1	6
50 or more	174	12	3	5
Mobile home or trailer	48	16	—	—
Other	183	5	3	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	1 720	170	30	90
2 persons	1 801	147	27	59
3 persons	1 483	113	22	39
4 persons	302	124	27	44
5 persons	730	56	13	15
6 or more persons	489	42	12	12
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.66	2.58	2.89	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.96	2.89	3.36	2.66
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.52	2.27	2.87	1.72
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	6 806	617	116	247
1.01 to 1.50	443	28	11	10
1.51 or more	276	7	4	2
Mean	.61	.59	.62	.57
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 573	253	37	91
Less than \$20,000	69	4	—	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	270	62	16	32
\$40,000 to \$59,999	390	72	11	37
\$60,000 to \$79,999	373	58	7	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	205	29	2	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	173	23	1	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	50	3	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	20	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	7	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	16	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	62 900	55 600	43 100	45 300
Mean (dollars)	73 000	62 900	48 600	48 200
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	4 999	315	86	139
Median contract rent (dollars)	256	276	286	255
Mean contract rent (dollars)	272	286	291	255
With meals included in rent	35	3	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	278	354	463	163
No meals included in rent	4 896	299	83	135
No cash rent	68	13	2	3

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County		
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total
Occupied housing units -----	402 180	78 928	78 928
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	277 255	55 653	55 653
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.9	70.5	70.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	124 925	23 275	23 275
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.1	29.5	29.5
ROOMS			
1 room -----	2 697	625	625
2 rooms -----	6 095	1 755	1 755
3 rooms -----	23 908	5 457	5 457
4 rooms -----	56 781	12 234	12 234
5 rooms -----	86 967	17 328	17 328
6 rooms -----	99 571	18 044	18 044
7 rooms -----	61 268	11 642	11 642
8 or more rooms -----	64 893	11 843	11 843
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	245 232	52 014	52 014
1, detached -----	7 401	1 006	1 006
2 -----	75 150	9 253	9 253
3 or 4 -----	25 019	4 955	4 955
5 to 9 -----	16 051	3 443	3 443
10 to 19 -----	9 895	1 742	1 742
20 to 49 -----	3 822	1 011	1 011
50 or more -----	7 001	1 341	1 341
Mobile home or trailer -----	7 988	3 371	3 371
Other -----	4 621	792	792
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	109 264	20 490	20 490
2 persons -----	129 088	25 051	25 051
3 persons -----	68 016	13 649	13 649
4 persons -----	59 361	12 199	12 199
5 persons -----	25 510	5 394	5 394
6 or more persons -----	10 941	2 145	2 145
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.21	2.26	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.45	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.65	1.69	1.69
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	398 294	78 082	78 082
1.01 to 1.50 -----	3 208	706	706
1.51 or more -----	678	140	140
Mean -----	.43	.44	.44
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	214 436	43 090	43 090
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 688	605	605
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	18 102	6 894	6 894
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	43 963	12 247	12 247
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	64 548	11 466	11 466
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	40 489	6 228	6 228
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	31 051	4 486	4 486
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	8 234	924	924
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	2 787	225	225
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 223	98	98
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 351	117	117
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	73 100	63 100	63 100
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	82 400	69 900	69 900
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----			
\$300,000 or more -----			
Median (dollars) -----			
Mean (dollars) -----			
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	123 357	22 818	22 818
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	309	292	292
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	316	298	298
With meals included in rent -----	481	49	49
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	546	372	372
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	118 263	21 777	21 777
No meals included in rent -----	4 613	992	992
No cash rent -----			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA		Niagara County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Niagara County		Lackport city, Niagara County				
	Total	Lackport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 236	Tract 237	Tract 238	Tract 239		
ANCESTRY														
All persons	1 189 288	220 756	441 512	69 978	7 679	3 325	—	3 325	4 561	2 500	4 053	9 987		
Ancestry specified	1 124 996	209 038	441 512	69 978	6 872	3 078	—	3 078	4 247	2 284	3 712	9 533		
Single ancestry	694 449	119 078	209 038	33 556	3 591	1 827	—	1 827	2 277	1 410	2 126	4 792		
Multiple ancestry	430 547	89 960	119 078	17 942	3 281	1 251	—	1 251	1 970	874	1 586	4 741		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	64 292	11 718	11 718	1 433	807	247	—	247	314	216	341	454		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	2 378 576	441 512	441 512	69 978	15 358	6 650	—	6 650	9 122	5 000	8 106	19 974		
Arab	6 134	1 139	1 139	181	28	5	—	5	7	11	6	15		
Austrian	4 792	840	840	155	—	11	—	11	5	—	—	—		
Belgian	483	63	63	7	16	20	—	20	23	9	37	70		
Canadian	6 416	1 925	1 925	282	38	35	—	35	—	2	—	—		
Czech	1 989	287	287	87	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Danish	2 325	324	324	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dutch	2 325	324	324	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
English	16 748	4 949	4 949	617	187	66	—	66	69	35	6	20		
French	127 925	35 996	35 996	4 580	1 404	493	—	493	752	349	650	2 243		
French (except Basque)	1 004	176	176	50	1 404	493	—	493	752	349	650	2 243		
French Canadian	41 698	10 592	10 592	1 674	274	114	—	114	268	108	125	543		
German	9 188	2 888	2 888	481	125	38	—	38	82	32	47	127		
Greek	396 170	81 718	81 718	15 760	3 255	1 345	—	1 345	1 744	832	1 693	4 268		
Hungarian	4 710	806	806	113	81	20	—	20	28	20	—	58		
Irish	13 878	2 374	2 374	85	23	—	—	—	35	—	12	38		
Italian	214 252	39 915	39 915	6 124	1 451	608	—	608	1 041	552	945	2 584		
Lithuanian	187 317	38 314	38 314	4 503	1 156	454	—	454	705	305	642	1 615		
Norwegian	2 918	620	620	90	5	12	—	12	5	6	—	20		
Polish	3 317	576	576	115	55	115	—	115	7	—	15	33		
Portuguese	227 199	28 321	28 321	7 975	700	312	—	312	360	197	305	662		
Romanian	1 222	169	169	41	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—		
Russian	9 773	804	804	122	16	—	—	—	22	21	12	27		
Scotch-Irish	13 453	3 643	3 643	449	170	74	—	74	97	83	57	155		
Scottish	25 194	7 043	7 043	840	174	33	—	33	138	41	193	422		
Slovak	7 264	1 723	1 723	441	36	—	—	—	32	19	13	70		
Subsaharan African	1 261	100	100	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Swedish	11 748	2 170	2 170	346	46	41	—	41	29	15	—	49		
Swiss	2 932	571	571	100	—	8	—	8	8	—	—	44		
Ukrainian	9 613	1 522	1 522	360	32	14	—	14	10	8	33	87		
United States or American	16 936	3 694	3 694	385	71	51	—	51	44	52	123	193		
Welsh	8 312	2 518	2 518	377	64	7	—	7	60	6	37	152		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2 086	273	273	47	21	24	—	24	61	21	—	27		
Yugoslavian	1 422	184	184	39	17	—	—	—	11	13	—	—		
Other ancestries	981 362	161 792	161 792	21 855	5 746	2 819	—	2 819	3 461	2 239	3 034	6 090		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	452	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American	481	83	83	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	50	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	35	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	98	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	164	54	54	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	888	73	73	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinian	223	38	38	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.														North Tonawanda city, Niagara County													
														Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225															Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230	Tract 231	
ANCESTRY																																									
All persons														606	4 150	4 081	2 809	4 207	2 862	1 402	3 438															3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531	2 871	
Ancestry specified														513	4 012	3 948	2 644	3 953	2 789	1 379	3 355															3 772	7 819	5 509	3 299	2 685	
Single ancestry														314	2 791	2 125	1 495	2 267	1 537	690	1 854															1 960	4 146	3 240	1 904	1 323	
Multiple ancestry														199	1 221	1 823	1 149	1 686	1 252	689	1 501															1 812	3 673	2 269	1 395	1 362	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported														93	138	133	165	254	73	23	83															32	211	251	232	186	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																																									
Total ancestries reported														1 212	8 300	8 162	5 618	8 414	5 724	2 804	6 876															7 608	16 060	11 520	7 062	5 742	
Arab														16	19	66	36	7	19	5	123															13	36	8	25	21	
Austrian														—	28	31	—	5	—	—	—															7	—	—	22	18	
Belgian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															31	—	55	9	—	
Canadian														8	—	34	22	60	6	14	47															7	94	—	—	16	
Czech														—	—	—	—	17	8	7	4															—	8	—	—	—	
Danish														—	—	—	—	10	17	6	—															7	10	—	—	5	
Dutch														14	104	81	130	101	84	29	89															68	83	139	64	44	
English														81	438	597	478	585	579	293	421															462	1 290	638	354	388	
Finnish														—	22	—	—	—	12	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)														64	232	178	186	191	186	120	165															192	258	205	201	105	
French Canadian														—	66	46	5	41	20	19	12															39	84	67	79	35	
German														72	786	1 253	871	1 133	737	418	996															1 856	3 717	2 569	1 137	1 450	
Greek														—	—	20	—	—	4	—	—															—	14	—	4	32	
Hungarian														—	10	7	22	35	6	5	42															185	216	181	126	118	
Irish														123	547	849	364	945	431	356	608															606	1 403	1 144	640	429	
Italian														116	737	1 202	728	1 060	912	267	942															566	1 150	567	506	411	
Lithuanian														—	46	—	5	5	45	27	5															22	25	—	—	36	
Norwegian														—	10	—	14	58	—	—	—															103	1 807	1 387	1 084	501	
Polish														68	993	644	390	598	401	279	574															1 103	1 807	—	—	—	
Portuguese														—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Rumanian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Russian														16	20	26	12	10	14	—	37															—	12	8	—	11	
Scottish-Irish														12	15	97	61	81	74	16	82															5	48	—	15	—	
Scottish														30	163	208	130	129	175	48	41															34	51	84	14	57	
Slovak														—	43	82	17	54	28	—	80															89	272	95	81	53	
Subsaharan African														—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—															57	87	82	45	2	
Swedish														7	46	42	27	14	58	8	58															49	106	44	8	26	
Swiss														—	—	7	—	—	—	—	17															9	26	9	—	—	
Ukrainian														—	7	24	24	60	17	6	15															35	98	126	23	20	
United States or American														7	56	20	62	140	15	24	21															13	139	30	34	66	
Welsh														—	24	21	47	82	33	26	50															18	46	79	62	28	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)														—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian														—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—															—	16	7	—	—	
Other ancestries														564	3 854	2 608	1 953	2 911	1 776	806	2 366															2 079	4 731	3 905	2 464	1 802	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																																									
Dominican (Dominican Republic)														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Central American														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
South American														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American														—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County													
	North Tonawanda city, Niagara County—Con.		Tract 234.01 (pt.)											
	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02		
ANCESTRY														
All persons	3 289	7 704	2 732	7 148	5 010	5 888	5 237	7 679	8 917	—	5 725	1 874		
Ancestry specified	3 127	7 345	2 611	6 889	4 721	5 700	5 078	6 872	8 649	—	5 499	1 752		
Single ancestry	1 622	3 747	1 530	4 155	2 301	3 465	2 760	3 591	4 362	—	2 872	894		
Multiple ancestry	1 505	3 598	1 081	2 734	2 420	2 235	2 318	3 281	4 287	—	2 627	858		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	162	359	121	259	289	188	159	807	268	—	226	122		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	6 578	15 408	5 464	14 296	10 020	11 776	10 474	15 358	17 834	—	11 450	3 748		
Arab	27	72	26	41	—	28	33	—	31	—	45	2		
Austrian	29	29	—	28	24	—	61	28	—	—	—	3		
Belgian	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Canadian	21	56	20	96	24	84	107	38	25	—	45	6		
Czech	—	8	—	—	21	—	9	56	—	—	—	9		
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	27	—	—	6		
Dutch	25	194	134	233	139	144	107	187	216	—	128	57		
English	358	1 090	482	1 154	901	759	641	1 404	1 618	—	1 487	508		
Finnish	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	14		
French (except Basque)	289	424	214	358	335	244	200	274	497	—	338	128		
French Canadian	31	146	17	173	16	78	94	125	193	—	64	34		
German	1 416	3 615	1 083	2 333	2 727	3 276	2 140	3 255	4 523	—	3 192	865		
Greek	11	52	—	14	28	96	33	81	95	—	26	3		
Hungarian	115	274	7	55	63	106	66	23	23	—	61	—		
Irish	500	1 402	430	1 240	944	794	930	1 451	1 892	—	1 063	392		
Italian	450	853	409	1 690	572	785	1 075	1 556	1 294	—	273	137		
Lithuanian	9	10	—	—	13	48	9	5	8	—	12	—		
Norwegian	22	39	5	10	6	13	17	55	60	—	—	2		
Polish	625	1 468	241	828	761	644	889	700	1 080	—	507	200		
Portuguese	—	—	—	11	14	—	11	—	—	—	—	—		
Romanian	32	18	—	—	—	16	7	—	—	—	8	—		
Russian	13	30	—	20	46	—	34	16	47	—	36	—		
Scotch-Irish	62	147	44	109	76	109	148	170	107	—	95	27		
Scottish	53	197	121	178	132	151	146	174	183	—	179	51		
Slovak	36	132	6	81	15	16	104	36	64	—	—	3		
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—		
Swedish	31	82	25	80	32	34	33	46	170	—	53	7		
Swiss	10	39	—	46	—	36	11	—	11	—	48	5		
Ukrainian	30	76	31	13	36	25	44	32	22	—	44	2		
United States or American	19	84	43	78	77	83	39	71	150	—	206	50		
Welsh	92	52	50	109	37	112	31	64	62	—	13	21		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	6	—		
Yugoslavian	16	—	—	—	—	28	6	17	—	—	7	11		
Other ancestries	2 208	4 666	2 031	5 219	2 930	4 013	3 319	5 746	5 369	—	3 476	1 180		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Can.											
	Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02	Tract 243.01	Tract 243.02	Tract 243.03	Tract 244.01	Tract 244.02	Tract 244.03	Tract 245.01	Tract 245.02
ANCESTRY												
	All persons											
	Ancestry specified											
	Single ancestry											
	Multiple ancestry											
Ancestry unclassified or not reported												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
	Total ancestries reported											
Arab												
Austrian												
Belgian												
Canadian												
Czech												
Danish												
Dutch												
English												
Finnish												
French (except Basque)												
French Canadian												
German												
Greek												
Hungarian												
Irish												
Italian												
Lithuanian												
Norwegian												
Polish												
Portuguese												
Romanian												
Russian												
Scotch-Irish												
Scottish												
Slovak												
Subsaharan African												
Swedish												
Swiss												
Ukrainian												
United States or American												
Welsh												
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)												
Yugoslavian												
Other ancestries												
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
	Dominican (Dominican Republic)											
Central American												
Costa Rican												
Guatemalan												
Honduran												
Nicaraguan												
Panamanian												
Salvadoran												
Central American, origin not specified												
South American												
Argentinean												
Chilean												
Colombian												
Ecuadorian												
Peruvian												
Venezuelan												
Other South American												

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Niagara County		Lackport city, Niagara County	
			Total	Lackport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 235 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 189 288	220 756	220 756	24 426	61 840	34 989	7 679	3 325	-	3 325
Native	1 137 068	211 486	211 486	23 882	57 856	33 806	7 509	3 289	-	3 289
Foreign born	52 220	9 270	9 270	544	3 984	1 183	170	36	-	36
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	9 115	1 245	1 245	136	698	214	-	15	-	15
Persons 5 years and over	1 106 951	205 070	205 070	22 488	57 300	32 519	7 114	3 052	-	3 052
In linguistically isolated households	15 216	1 835	1 835	183	1 014	354	-	35	-	35
Speak a language other than English	96 596	12 689	12 689	1 130	5 216	2 204	250	139	-	139
Do not speak English "very well"	31 588	4 010	4 010	375	1 901	646	91	58	-	58
Speak Spanish	20 772	2 474	2 474	394	787	312	105	48	-	48
Do not speak English "very well"	8 220	913	913	180	290	117	31	37	-	37
Linguistically isolated	3 419	278	278	102	49	49	-	29	-	29
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6 019	399	399	23	100	134	18	-	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	2 834	147	147	12	30	56	-	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated	1 614	92	92	6	28	47	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	301 716	54 566	54 566	5 861	14 227	8 397	2 055	795	-	795
Preprimary school	24 425	4 214	4 214	480	1 002	629	145	53	-	53
Public school	15 056	2 722	2 722	284	629	320	102	47	-	47
Elementary or high school	186 029	36 122	36 122	3 851	9 710	5 526	1 450	564	-	564
Public school	160 957	33 075	33 075	3 632	8 566	4 875	1 388	557	-	557
College	91 262	14 230	14 230	1 530	3 515	2 242	460	178	-	178
Public college	70 872	10 371	10 371	1 274	2 553	1 836	381	131	-	131
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	784 749	144 612	144 612	15 805	41 373	23 053	4 840	2 048	-	2 048
Less than 9th grade	66 829	12 316	12 316	1 381	4 842	1 685	361	351	-	351
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	119 146	22 657	22 657	2 800	8 532	2 974	727	402	-	402
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	256 596	53 615	53 615	5 409	15 228	8 764	1 565	666	-	666
Same college, no degree	128 448	23 667	23 667	2 628	6 065	3 770	853	297	-	297
Associate degree	66 026	12 751	12 751	1 347	2 674	2 366	557	190	-	190
Bachelor's degree	89 035	12 416	12 416	1 419	2 755	2 302	462	103	-	103
Graduate or professional degree	58 669	7 190	7 190	821	1 277	1 192	315	39	-	39
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	75.8	75.8	73.5	67.7	79.8	77.5	63.2	-	63.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.8	13.6	13.6	14.2	9.7	15.2	16.1	6.9	-	6.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	241	255	255	401	389	205	257	715	-	715
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 241	1 398	1 398	1 497	1 352	1 281	1 428	1 565	-	1 565
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 903	2 028	2 028	1 930	2 062	1 974	2 107	2 136	-	2 136
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 106 951	205 070	205 070	22 488	57 300	32 519	7 114	3 052	-	3 052
Same house	687 934	128 313	128 313	12 377	36 263	21 662	4 202	1 868	-	1 868
Different house in United States	408 300	75 603	75 603	10 005	20 686	10 726	2 853	1 149	-	1 149
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	141 640	20 633	20 633	172	14 504	424	94	34	-	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	171 829	32 182	32 182	7 592	2 236	5 407	1 615	900	-	900
Different MSA/PMSA	79 931	20 313	20 313	1 848	3 476	4 647	1 022	167	-	167
Not in an MSA/PMSA	14 900	2 475	2 475	393	470	248	122	48	-	48
Abroad	10 717	1 154	1 154	106	351	131	59	35	-	35
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 016 132	157 594	157 594	24 426	61 840	34 989	4 135	3 325	-	3 325
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	597 063	102 801	102 801	14 388	37 399	25 428	2 854	1 684	-	1 684
Rural population	173 156	63 162	63 162	-	-	-	3 544	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	71 221	29 164	29 164	-	-	-	1 330	-	-	-
On farms	4 110	1 865	1 865	-	-	-	41	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	531 122	98 239	98 239	10 296	24 010	16 915	3 366	1 335	-	1 335
Car, truck, or van	468 941	89 654	89 654	9 346	20 702	15 795	3 085	1 197	-	1 197
Drive alone	409 446	79 333	79 333	8 229	17 725	13 920	2 860	1 064	-	1 064
Carpooled	59 495	10 321	10 321	1 117	2 977	1 875	225	133	-	133
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24 943	1 772	1 772	321	1 021	128	80	48	-	48
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	21 547	1 067	1 067	78	695	93	40	7	-	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	2 094	29	29	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Walked	23 256	4 261	4 261	450	1 701	578	136	48	-	48
Other means	4 174	796	796	90	345	148	-	24	-	24
Worked at home	9 808	1 756	1 756	89	241	266	65	18	-	18
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.04	1.07	-	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.4	18.2	18.2	16.5	15.8	18.7	17.9	17.9	-	17.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	22 565	6 111	6 111	733	1 109	795	282	105	-	105
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	88 400	18 295	18 295	2 014	4 388	3 137	638	355	-	355
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	158 072	27 068	27 068	2 491	6 103	5 273	818	284	-	284
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	104 803	17 216	17 216	1 850	4 612	2 969	574	175	-	175
All other times	147 474	27 793	27 793	3 119	7 557	4 475	989	398	-	398
Worked in PMSA of residence	...	71 347	71 347	8 238	20 200	7 905	2 407	1 048	-	1 048
Niagara Falls city	...	23 395	23 395	212	14 752	879	102	43	-	43
Lackport city	...	9 984	9 984	4 504	187	152	1 004	621	-	621
North Tonawanda city	...	7 150	7 150	83	438	5 199	30	-	-	-
Lewiston village	...	2 276	2 276	19	617	41	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Niagara County	...	28 542	28 542	3 420	4 206	1 634	1 271	384	-	384
Worked outside PMSA of residence	...	26 892	26 892	2 058	3 810	9 010	959	287	-	287
Buffalo city	...	7 525	7 525	538	1 233	2 765	241	106	-	106
Lackawanna city	...	89	89	7	6	18	-	-	-	-
Depew village	...	163	163	34	-	46	-	8	-	8
Tonawanda city	...	1 888	1 888	81	148	991	42	13	-	13
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	...	14 614	14 614	1 154	2 185	4 919	594	140	-	140
Rochester city	...	198	198	14	13	83	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Monroe County	...	107	107	-	15	7	9	-	-	-
Medina village	...	719	719	45	-	-	34	7	-	7
Remainder of Orleans County	...	509	509	119	12	17	24	8	-	8
Batavia city	...	80	80	-	18	8	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Genesee County	...	63	63	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	...	937	937	66	167	156	15	5	-	5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lackport city, Niagara County—Con.				Niagara Falls city, Niagara County					
	Tract 236	Tract 237	Tract 238	Tract 239	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 561	2 500	4 053	9 987	4 258	3 476	2 348	2 264	3 007	2 430
Native	4 448	2 445	3 997	9 703	4 080	3 391	2 180	2 195	2 769	2 295
Foreign born	113	55	56	284	178	85	168	69	238	135
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	38	34	24	25	12	—	25	—	43	15
Persons 5 years and over	4 125	2 282	3 657	9 372	3 986	3 054	2 198	2 059	2 802	2 212
In linguistically isolated households	65	34	24	25	17	—	25	—	43	15
Speak a language other than English	300	143	135	413	223	106	325	70	199	114
Do not speak English "very well"	134	76	41	66	59	28	123	21	65	49
Speak Spanish	117	65	64	100	42	70	63	27	17	95
Do not speak English "very well"	55	46	26	16	—	28	20	13	17	34
Linguistically isolated	45	12	16	—	—	—	8	—	10	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	12	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 110	543	1 008	2 405	1 245	1 197	410	708	635	682
Preprimary school	78	17	92	240	129	81	18	31	46	8
Public school	55	11	69	102	71	81	18	19	7	8
Elementary or high school	797	380	683	1 427	607	829	282	541	421	561
Public school	775	362	629	1 309	536	810	239	476	343	542
College	235	146	233	738	509	287	110	136	168	113
Public college	206	140	215	582	163	214	74	95	88	66
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 789	1 565	2 470	6 933	2 682	1 718	1 734	1 317	2 049	1 431
Less than 9th grade	273	176	115	466	146	286	206	159	212	218
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	584	398	503	913	279	377	346	295	569	354
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 105	528	955	2 155	696	537	688	547	689	524
Some college, no degree	374	177	420	1 360	568	347	198	187	272	207
Associate degree	301	98	188	570	236	105	84	80	133	45
Bachelor's degree	120	103	211	882	431	47	109	21	131	67
Graduate or professional degree	32	85	78	587	326	19	103	28	43	16
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.3	63.3	75.0	80.1	84.2	61.4	68.2	65.5	61.9	60.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.4	12.0	11.7	21.2	28.2	3.8	12.2	3.7	8.5	5.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	457	548	467	112	89	677	327	373	390	641
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 508	1 524	1 576	1 406	1 373	2 106	1 113	1 785	1 638	1 479
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 794	2 656	2 070	1 789	2 261	2 102	1 859	2 377	2 699	2 048
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 125	2 282	3 657	9 372	3 986	3 054	2 198	2 059	2 802	2 212
Same house	2 392	713	1 961	5 443	2 555	1 404	1 448	1 232	1 350	1 348
Different house in United States	1 727	1 540	1 677	3 912	1 393	1 587	750	827	1 452	846
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	40	13	8	77	715	1 131	554	548	1 092	524
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 289	1 185	1 307	2 911	170	84	50	61	131	136
Different MSA/PMSA	326	221	333	801	475	292	146	130	208	166
Not in an MSA/PMSA	72	121	29	123	33	80	—	88	21	20
Abroad	6	29	19	17	38	63	—	—	—	18
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 561	2 500	4 053	9 987	4 258	3 476	2 348	2 264	3 007	2 430
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 553	699	2 388	7 064	3 475	1 075	1 644	1 472	1 115	1 335
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 916	1 024	1 774	4 247	1 916	954	1 009	790	984	914
Car, truck, or van	1 744	853	1 550	4 002	1 789	672	915	648	704	763
Drive alone	1 517	709	1 322	3 617	1 649	468	803	561	489	660
Carpooled	227	144	228	385	140	204	112	87	215	103
Public transportation (including taxicab)	84	64	63	62	44	140	43	35	116	21
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	27	9	11	24	29	121	26	21	33	16
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	57	78	123	144	49	114	18	79	139	107
Other means	20	2	31	13	19	—	28	22	25	16
Worked at home	11	27	7	26	15	28	5	6	—	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.19	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	18.6	16.5	16.6	14.2	20.6	15.3	16.2	17.4	14.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	194	58	160	216	69	48	14	73	36	50
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	423	187	340	709	166	231	213	163	151	264
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	384	260	367	1 196	566	278	314	122	245	176
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	282	160	285	948	491	100	241	117	204	141
All other times	622	332	615	1 152	609	269	222	309	348	276
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 634	756	1 385	3 415	1 636	818	883	676	842	794
Niagara Falls city	51	—	31	87	1 144	554	614	438	612	609
Lackport city	900	402	719	1 862	14	—	10	—	11	—
North Tonawanda city	23	9	—	51	20	18	7	29	21	21
Lewiston village	—	—	6	13	66	25	41	19	21	30
Remainder of Niagara County	660	345	629	1 402	392	221	211	190	177	134
Worked outside PMSA of residence	282	268	389	832	280	136	126	114	142	120
Buffalo city	60	54	116	202	73	70	66	34	56	51
Lackawanna city	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depew village	—	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonawanda city	12	8	31	17	—	—	—	15	4	9
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	185	190	175	464	177	66	60	53	66	60
Rochester city	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Monroe County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medina village	—	—	29	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Orleans County	13	8	11	79	—	—	—	—	10	—
Batavia city	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Genesee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	12	8	5	36	23	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.									
	Tract 207	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 130	3 008	3 222	2 190	3 861	2 722	2 369	606	4 150	4 081
Native	3 015	2 643	2 843	2 055	3 562	2 475	2 234	545	3 897	3 863
Foreign born	115	365	379	135	299	247	135	61	253	218
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	16	114	83	42	56	60	15	14	80	18
Persons 5 years and over	2 872	2 779	2 980	1 999	3 594	2 424	2 265	587	3 854	3 785
In linguistically isolated households	23	146	127	49	98	75	15	21	121	30
Speak a language other than English	223	395	455	187	443	321	369	74	471	277
Do not speak English "very well"	81	178	194	91	154	99	91	45	162	92
Speak Spanish	90	46	36	64	70	26	26	7	14	15
Do not speak English "very well"	42	11	13	37	29	—	11	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	789	607	675	451	734	582	504	71	751	997
Preprimary school	89	25	36	25	27	74	15	—	40	97
Public school	61	5	16	25	27	48	9	—	29	63
Elementary or high school	619	454	471	354	548	349	349	42	515	664
Public school	552	416	329	299	518	275	261	34	473	595
College	81	128	168	72	159	159	140	29	196	236
Public college	60	111	94	53	131	122	135	21	189	236
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 070	2 080	2 311	1 513	2 579	1 680	1 769	492	2 988	2 705
Less than 9th grade	190	370	301	265	389	317	248	56	497	307
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	416	506	436	332	712	337	430	74	794	589
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	753	757	920	502	875	633	661	80	1 112	989
Some college, no degree	395	253	227	278	316	238	166	79	351	427
Associate degree	108	61	161	51	155	101	148	39	111	219
Bachelor's degree	164	77	212	46	90	54	104	107	84	126
Graduate or professional degree	44	56	54	39	42	—	12	57	39	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.7	57.9	68.1	60.5	57.3	61.1	61.7	73.6	56.8	66.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.0	6.4	11.5	5.6	5.1	3.2	6.6	33.3	4.1	6.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	162	601	384	526	544	525	68	—	527	309
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 214	1 251	1 153	1 879	1 337	1 471	1 220	317	1 462	1 154
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 810	2 008	2 174	2 521	2 191	1 971	1 600	—	1 583	2 023
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 872	2 779	2 980	1 999	3 594	2 424	2 265	587	3 854	3 785
Same house	1 931	1 918	1 979	982	1 890	1 361	1 618	274	2 582	2 568
Offertent house in United States	941	861	1 001	1 017	1 672	1 031	639	313	1 204	1 205
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	703	671	818	800	1 173	706	498	234	950	795
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	136	107	93	98	137	169	67	25	110	116
Offertent MSA/PMSA	90	77	84	96	341	127	74	54	136	279
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12	6	6	23	21	29	—	—	8	15
Abroad	—	—	—	—	32	32	8	—	68	12
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 130	3 008	3 222	2 190	3 861	2 722	2 369	606	4 150	4 081
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 392	1 313	1 775	723	1 065	927	1 462	56	2 420	3 223
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 241	865	1 299	621	1 315	987	828	255	1 524	1 746
Car, truck, or van	1 145	684	1 205	376	854	850	690	216	1 288	1 606
Drive alone	989	560	1 067	242	684	703	607	216	1 072	1 375
Carpooled	156	124	138	134	170	147	83	—	216	231
Public transportation (including taxicab)	54	77	35	57	121	28	62	13	35	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	39	42	21	32	104	17	52	13	16	17
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	37	76	37	172	268	66	58	26	175	83
Other means	—	21	22	7	47	21	18	—	7	18
Worked at home	5	7	—	9	25	22	—	—	19	17
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.11	1.06	1.23	1.12	1.10	1.07	1.00	1.10	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	16.5	19.2	12.4	14.4	15.4	15.8	15.4	17.7	13.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	73	18	51	60	68	53	37	7	109	80
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	161	201	251	108	206	167	148	33	296	372
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	393	211	369	87	267	234	188	56	360	396
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	163	135	303	117	246	203	148	99	299	334
All other times	446	293	325	240	503	308	307	60	441	547
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 049	778	1 086	613	1 160	786	674	202	1 285	1 391
Niagara Falls city	748	573	858	541	953	624	522	154	943	1 090
Lackport city	16	6	6	—	23	—	6	—	36	6
North Tonawanda city	21	15	31	17	10	15	8	9	24	6
Lewiston village	41	7	13	10	42	20	47	16	56	33
Remainder of Niagara County	223	177	178	45	132	127	91	23	226	256
Worked outside PMSA of residence	192	87	213	8	155	201	154	53	239	355
Buffalo city	72	51	73	—	51	52	58	7	97	107
Lackawanna city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depew village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonawanda city	14	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	12
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	106	22	112	8	81	132	74	30	107	219
Rochester city	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Monroe County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Medina village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Orleans County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batavia city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Remainder of Genesee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	9	15	—	16	17	16	8	13	17

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					North Tonawanda city, Niagara County			
	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225	Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 809	4 207	2 862	1 402	3 438	3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531
Native	2 594	3 949	2 726	1 284	3 261	3 707	7 752	5 664	3 424
Foreign born	215	258	136	118	177	97	278	96	107
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	34	16	37	—	18	19	7	54	53
Persons 5 years and over	2 661	3 950	2 656	1 334	3 249	3 599	7 432	5 375	3 286
In linguistically isolated households	71	16	70	—	52	25	20	106	67
Speak a language other than English	242	272	166	28	256	217	347	496	486
Do not speak English "very well"	104	75	86	4	100	76	74	155	123
Speak Spanish	12	19	16	—	32	35	10	58	63
Do not speak English "very well"	—	14	9	—	12	24	—	28	23
Linguistically isolated	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	19	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	7	—	12	—	18	—	41	9	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	5	—	6	—	9	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	539	906	620	331	793	866	2 317	1 146	826
Preprimary school	53	43	68	29	68	104	114	83	55
Public school	28	27	41	14	32	25	38	60	28
Elementary or high school	413	611	400	212	468	530	1 563	803	561
Public school	413	529	345	139	442	525	1 338	713	522
College	73	252	152	90	257	232	640	260	210
Public college	68	223	123	67	220	170	546	197	156
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 034	2 942	1 926	974	2 379	2 694	5 063	3 877	2 349
Less than 9th grade	167	164	136	65	143	179	254	504	205
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	470	498	249	116	353	349	424	595	366
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	941	1 153	711	455	1 005	1 216	1 680	1 474	885
Some college, no degree	206	439	319	122	470	339	903	563	391
Associate degree	98	278	194	83	184	232	670	278	179
Bachelor's degree	107	275	226	109	168	240	702	324	242
Graduate or professional degree	45	135	91	24	56	139	430	139	81
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.7	77.5	80.0	81.4	79.2	80.4	86.6	71.7	75.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.5	13.9	16.5	13.7	9.4	14.1	22.4	11.9	13.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	243	500	299	219	179	—	60	466	145
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	908	1 333	1 315	1 374	899	1 266	1 429	1 111	1 664
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 035	2 018	2 297	2 122	2 118	2 083	1 958	1 878	1 841
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 661	3 950	2 656	1 334	3 249	3 599	7 432	5 375	3 286
Same house	2 008	2 765	1 819	957	2 274	2 818	5 332	3 529	2 292
Different house in United States	653	1 177	837	372	908	781	2 052	1 846	986
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	449	847	524	253	519	38	170	21	33
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	95	161	120	35	135	347	997	1 039	487
Different MSA/PMSA	103	151	177	56	214	392	812	767	437
Not in on MSA/PMSA	6	18	16	28	40	4	73	19	29
Abroad	—	8	—	5	67	—	48	—	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 809	4 207	2 862	1 402	3 438	3 804	8 030	5 760	3 531
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 449	3 133	2 361	1 344	2 640	3 376	7 234	4 026	2 547
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 232	1 898	1 252	593	1 787	1 873	4 040	2 763	1 624
Car, truck, or van	1 149	1 710	1 154	586	1 698	1 789	3 840	2 630	1 423
Drove alone	1 059	1 459	1 049	548	1 465	1 554	3 613	2 225	1 269
Carpooled	90	251	105	38	233	235	227	405	154
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24	42	18	—	34	13	13	16	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	16	35	18	—	27	5	6	16	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	30	88	64	—	15	61	83	64	127
Other means	20	31	5	—	18	—	17	36	14
Worked at home	9	27	11	7	22	10	87	17	38
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.08	1.05	1.03	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.09	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	15.8	15.0	16.9	15.1	17.7	19.3	18.3	20.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	58	78	42	32	53	61	222	93	63
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	289	315	186	113	354	358	673	620	337
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	350	491	335	160	505	574	1 325	867	490
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	136	439	236	121	339	341	731	502	231
All other times	390	548	442	160	514	529	1 002	664	465
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 053	1 575	971	458	1 470	972	1 759	1 324	853
Niagara Falls city	838	1 131	660	255	891	112	226	171	92
Lockport city	8	11	6	8	20	16	59	8	14
North Tonawanda city	40	32	26	25	43	663	1 128	918	558
Lewiston village	13	34	19	31	33	—	14	21	6
Remainder of Niagara County	154	367	260	139	483	181	332	206	183
Worked outside PMSA of residence	179	323	281	135	317	901	2 281	1 439	771
Buffalo city	40	71	84	55	65	218	740	417	212
Lackawanna city	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	—	7
Depew village	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	—	6
Tonawanda city	—	22	7	—	40	96	204	179	141
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	139	210	183	74	206	550	1 227	769	381
Rochester city	—	—	—	—	—	8	19	49	—
Remainder of Monroe County	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Medina village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Orleans County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batavia city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Genesee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	20	7	—	6	17	58	17	24

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	North Tonawanda city, Niagara County—Con.			Remainder of Niagara County					
	Tract 231	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	Tract 234.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 871	3 289	7 704	2 732	7 148	5 010	5 888	5 237	7 679
Native	2 775	3 183	7 301	2 650	6 784	4 837	5 677	4 940	7 509
Foreign born	96	106	403	82	364	173	211	297	170
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	21	37	23	—	39	12	40	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 622	3 039	7 166	2 588	6 601	4 679	5 473	4 909	7 114
In linguistically isolated households	31	70	35	—	58	18	60	—	—
Speak a language other than English	159	171	328	83	474	154	364	285	250
Do not speak English "very well"	53	95	70	10	135	31	136	24	91
Speak Spanish	47	54	45	26	57	60	12	19	105
Do not speak English "very well"	10	25	7	—	28	19	—	—	31
Linguistically isolated	—	25	—	—	9	12	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	20	64	—	5	—	—	—	18
Do not speak English "very well"	—	20	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	20	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	797	660	1 785	705	1 571	1 317	1 431	1 203	2 055
Preprimary school	83	64	126	22	140	116	143	102	145
Public school	70	25	74	22	81	69	104	49	102
Elementary or high school	463	435	1 171	569	1 042	855	844	809	1 450
Public school	395	340	1 042	540	935	795	760	697	1 388
College	251	161	488	114	389	346	444	292	460
Public college	241	132	394	67	292	298	375	251	381
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 765	2 167	5 138	1 745	4 698	3 250	3 880	3 682	4 840
Less than 9th grade	177	156	210	179	330	201	252	360	361
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	252	282	706	460	692	366	432	485	727
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	745	784	1 980	772	2 061	1 173	1 641	1 197	1 565
Some college, no degree	275	347	952	184	701	615	649	564	853
Associate degree	182	210	615	66	481	395	488	353	557
Bachelor's degree	127	248	419	67	284	300	280	535	462
Graduate or professional degree	7	140	256	17	149	200	138	188	315
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.7	79.8	82.2	63.4	78.2	82.6	82.4	77.1	77.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	17.9	13.1	4.8	9.2	15.4	10.8	19.6	16.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	257	254	218	112	274	56	125	52	257
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 255	984	1 233	1 692	1 322	1 345	1 537	1 487	1 428
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 245	2 282	1 850	2 567	1 871	1 939	2 023	1 995	2 107
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 622	3 039	7 166	2 588	6 601	4 679	5 473	4 909	7 114
Same house	1 525	1 595	4 571	1 901	3 534	3 239	3 760	2 778	4 202
Different house in United States	1 080	1 436	2 545	672	3 033	1 434	1 705	2 062	2 853
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	25	78	59	423	1 500	23	239	730	94
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	664	562	1 311	112	655	793	1 027	570	1 615
Different MSA/PMSA	350	756	1 133	111	819	589	396	724	1 022
Not in an MSA/PMSA	41	40	42	26	59	29	43	38	122
Abroad	17	8	50	15	34	6	8	69	59
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 871	3 289	7 704	2 732	7 148	43	1 332	4 763	4 135
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 522	1 642	5 081	2 131	5 215	—	893	3 117	2 854
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	4 967	4 556	474	3 544
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	1 584	2 326	378	1 330
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	53	69	—	41
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 330	1 535	3 750	1 204	3 569	2 615	3 012	2 449	3 366
Car, truck, or van	1 201	1 390	3 522	1 139	3 477	2 495	2 823	2 355	3 085
Drove alone	967	1 207	3 085	983	3 111	2 262	2 624	2 088	2 860
Carpooled	234	183	437	156	366	233	199	267	225
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20	14	30	40	5	32	18	6	80
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20	14	21	26	5	18	9	6	40
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	101	80	62	7	69	27	45	62	136
Other means	—	31	50	11	6	10	32	—	—
Worked at home	8	20	86	7	12	51	94	26	65
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	19.4	19.0	14.4	15.6	22.2	18.2	19.4	17.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	86	91	179	66	110	187	193	114	282
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	303	260	586	303	741	410	514	488	638
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	423	356	1 238	329	984	796	867	797	818
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	180	375	609	160	656	507	508	344	574
All other times	330	433	1 052	339	1 066	664	836	680	989
Worked in MSA of residence	638	611	1 748	1 038	2 864	1 248	1 976	1 500	2 407
Niagara Falls city	32	48	198	504	1 611	99	376	592	102
Lockport city	18	—	37	—	25	198	67	25	1 004
North Tonawanda city	447	413	1 072	—	61	203	407	274	30
Lewiston village	—	—	—	66	79	—	10	47	—
Remainder of Niagara County	141	150	441	468	1 088	748	1 116	562	1 271
Worked outside MSA of residence	692	924	2 002	166	705	1 367	1 036	949	959
Buffalo city	237	305	636	15	192	291	332	222	241
Lockawanna city	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
Depew village	7	6	—	—	—	6	4	—	—
Tonawanda city	133	94	144	4	18	112	144	99	42
Remainder of Buffalo, NY MSA	292	505	1 195	121	435	868	479	559	594
Rochester city	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Monroe County	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	9
Medina village	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	34
Remainder of Orleans County	9	—	—	—	—	19	9	9	24
Batavia city	—	—	8	—	—	14	—	—	—
Remainder of Genesee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	7	14	19	26	8	29	42	60	15

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02	Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	8 917	—	5 725	1 874	3 733	2 687	6 003	2 993
Native	8 761	—	5 601	1 840	3 655	2 647	5 880	2 862
Foreign born	156	—	124	34	78	40	123	131
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	11	—	8	3	7	2	8	4
Persons 5 years and over	8 169	—	5 350	1 710	3 498	2 491	5 645	2 780
In linguistically isolated households	11	—	8	3	7	2	8	4
Speak a language other than English	337	—	246	59	95	86	97	76
Do not speak English "very well"	111	—	64	23	28	20	41	9
Speak Spanish	78	—	55	19	41	68	68	40
Do not speak English "very well"	39	—	18	8	21	18	27	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	25	—	2	4	9	—	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 257	—	1 528	413	847	739	1 424	776
Preprimary school	211	—	151	42	88	70	100	31
Public school	170	—	73	40	64	68	85	31
Elementary or high school	1 456	—	1 083	311	650	583	1 026	643
Public school	1 353	—	1 053	311	644	581	1 026	618
College	590	—	294	60	109	86	298	102
Public college	528	—	254	56	88	78	262	77
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	5 651	—	3 672	1 172	2 383	1 639	4 035	1 870
Less than 9th grade	260	—	340	82	148	124	317	172
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	643	—	542	167	475	189	628	297
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 083	—	1 454	519	1 137	761	1 670	714
Same college, no degree	1 285	—	595	178	289	240	652	273
Associate degree	601	—	336	97	195	125	308	205
Bachelor's degree	468	—	261	71	77	106	337	120
Graduate or professional degree	311	—	144	58	62	94	123	89
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.0	—	76.0	78.8	73.9	80.9	76.6	74.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.8	—	11.0	11.0	5.8	12.2	11.4	11.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	99	—	171	311	284	348	259	202
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 432	—	1 385	1 854	1 792	1 701	1 261	2 045
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 871	—	2 362	2 103	2 223	2 593	2 079	2 333
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	8 169	—	5 350	1 710	3 498	2 491	5 645	2 780
Same house	4 097	—	3 797	1 080	2 544	1 670	3 554	1 761
Different house in United States	4 055	—	1 530	630	954	821	2 077	993
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	75	—	—	4	—	—	11	114
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 874	—	890	386	679	560	1 537	602
Different MSA/PMSA	1 912	—	494	212	244	182	300	251
Not in an MSA/PMSA	194	—	146	28	31	79	229	26
Abroad	17	—	23	—	—	—	14	26
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 977	—	—	—	—	—	2 996	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 280	—	—	—	—	—	1 777	—
Rural population	5 940	—	5 725	1 874	3 733	2 687	3 007	2 993
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 345	—	2 064	1 342	781	931	1 037	1 534
On farms	47	—	459	12	143	112	112	145
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	4 560	—	2 621	814	1 750	1 202	2 774	1 308
Car, truck, or van	4 342	—	2 399	713	1 648	1 142	2 579	1 187
Drive alone	3 936	—	2 104	647	1 428	971	2 343	1 076
Carpooled	406	—	295	66	220	171	236	111
Public transportation (including taxicab)	59	—	11	2	9	1	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	41	—	6	2	9	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
Walked	107	—	92	66	32	35	101	32
Other means	15	—	12	8	—	—	—	29
Worked at home	37	—	107	25	61	24	94	60
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	—	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.4	—	21.9	19.0	24.0	24.8	20.7	22.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	377	—	305	70	257	155	247	116
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	984	—	570	186	377	255	477	233
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 193	—	627	211	407	255	684	321
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	689	—	376	120	162	180	476	281
All other times	1 280	—	636	202	486	333	796	297
Worked in PMSA of residence	2 841	—	1 720	491	1 313	921	2 295	1 117
Niagara Falls city	106	—	34	11	60	21	112	33
Lackawanna city	1 330	—	382	105	246	171	512	257
North Tonawanda city	78	—	18	—	12	—	23	14
Lewiston village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Niagara County	1 327	—	1 286	375	995	729	1 648	806
Worked outside PMSA of residence	1 719	—	901	323	437	281	479	191
Buffalo city	460	—	149	24	33	40	129	51
Lackawanna city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oerpew village	19	—	8	—	—	2	—	—
Tonawanda city	50	—	15	2	13	—	8	5
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	1 019	—	422	51	148	77	250	94
Rochester city	6	—	26	6	8	6	—	13
Remainder of Monroe County	11	—	18	9	—	9	—	6
Medina village	30	—	171	147	166	89	29	—
Remainder of Orleans County	47	—	42	57	56	38	17	18
Batavia city	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Genesee County	10	—	12	8	7	—	8	—
Worked elsewhere	67	—	31	19	6	20	30	4

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Troct 243.01	Troct 243.02	Troct 243.03	Troct 244.01	Troct 244.02	Troct 244.03	Troct 245.01	Troct 245.02
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 307	4 466	4 779	3 048	12 468	709	2 880	4 218
Native	1 279	4 308	4 670	2 827	11 818	670	2 668	4 059
Foreign born	28	158	109	221	650	39	212	159
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	8	39	8	—	3	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 231	4 173	4 456	2 874	11 749	650	2 696	3 927
In linguistically isolated households	—	31	14	49	8	—	3	—
Speak a language other than English	29	127	170	156	734	14	102	201
Do not speak English "very well"	11	63	24	74	113	—	30	50
Speak Spanish	13	41	26	41	180	—	26	6
Do not speak English "very well"	7	31	—	25	35	—	10	—
Linguistically isolated	—	31	—	19	—	—	3	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	4	10	17	35	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	2	—	10	17	14	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	321	1 236	1 314	681	4 108	200	796	1 159
Preprimary school	46	80	88	60	279	5	65	119
Public school	34	59	77	42	178	5	44	92
Elementary or high school	215	915	861	394	1 860	186	561	722
Public school	211	894	822	376	1 595	155	526	722
College	60	241	365	227	1 969	9	170	318
Public college	46	205	305	170	578	9	133	255
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	883	2 869	3 088	2 246	7 721	435	1 841	2 781
Less than 9th grade	53	285	239	141	313	49	30	172
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	95	444	324	180	624	106	168	307
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	337	1 073	1 232	735	2 452	89	486	1 063
Some college, no degree	181	493	530	408	1 592	107	319	496
Associate degree	66	243	368	231	679	50	182	338
Bachelor's degree	83	232	223	295	1 085	10	395	249
Graduate or professional degree	68	99	172	256	976	24	261	156
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.2	74.6	81.8	85.7	87.9	64.4	89.2	82.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.1	11.5	12.8	24.5	26.7	7.8	35.6	14.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	144	172	48	170	52	175	136	215
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 522	1 512	1 409	1 190	1 356	1 862	1 378	1 279
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 277	2 055	1 919	1 306	1 791	2 649	2 116	2 530
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 231	4 173	4 456	2 874	11 749	650	2 696	3 927
Same house	752	2 735	2 994	1 775	7 179	428	1 688	2 543
Different house in United States	477	1 409	1 452	1 067	4 438	222	925	1 377
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	21	212	265	207	1 157	37	196	225
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	336	947	824	615	1 465	177	485	798
Different MSA/PMSA	94	233	359	235	1 674	8	201	282
Not in an MSA/PMSA	26	17	4	10	142	—	43	72
Abroad	2	29	10	32	132	—	83	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	3 048	7 165	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	2 287	5 032	—	—	—
Rural population	1 307	4 466	4 779	—	5 303	709	2 880	4 218
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	901	1 456	1 637	—	2 882	364	2 239	2 033
On farms	—	239	181	—	105	—	7	140
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	599	1 907	2 259	1 432	6 023	246	1 341	1 967
Car, truck, or van	536	1 820	2 172	1 313	5 189	246	1 257	1 894
Drove alone	486	1 676	2 007	1 174	4 727	190	1 126	1 640
Carpooled	50	144	165	139	462	56	131	254
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2	4	—	—	31	—	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2	4	—	—	31	—	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	36	10	17	96	493	—	45	24
Other means	7	—	15	7	52	—	5	4
Worked at home	18	73	55	16	258	—	32	45
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.13	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	23.9	20.7	18.6	17.2	14.5	20.3	21.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	30	228	186	65	234	10	65	177
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	153	445	371	281	711	24	179	416
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	161	525	822	420	1 837	110	467	570
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	85	205	328	259	1 264	50	300	261
All other times	152	431	497	391	1 719	52	298	498
Worked in PMSA of residence	521	1 581	1 749	1 182	5 197	235	1 113	1 695
Niagara Falls city	39	261	266	439	1 979	46	442	419
Lockport city	55	190	333	70	76	19	16	60
North Tonawanda city	2	41	90	—	90	10	21	56
Lewiston village	13	41	38	349	556	8	140	245
Remainder of Niagara County	412	1 048	1 022	324	2 496	152	494	915
Worked outside PMSA of residence	78	326	510	250	826	11	228	272
Buffalo city	18	100	149	87	308	11	72	65
Lockawanna city	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5
Depew village	—	—	15	—	7	—	4	—
Tonawanda city	6	12	32	12	53	—	2	26
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	42	194	248	140	374	—	107	134
Rochester city	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Monroe County	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Medino village	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Orleans County	—	7	12	—	—	—	—	6
Batavia city	2	—	9	—	19	—	3	—
Remainder of Genesee County	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	4	8	32	6	65	—	40	36

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Niagara County		Lockport city, Niagara County	
			Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 235 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	938 040	171 342	171 342	18 777	48 611	27 186	5 715	2 498	-	2 498
In labor force -----	584 658	108 402	108 402	11 529	27 928	18 389	3 559	1 538	-	1 538
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	62.3	63.3	63.3	61.4	57.5	67.6	62.3	61.6	-	61.6
Civilian labor force -----	583 450	108 084	108 084	11 514	27 913	18 348	3 551	1 538	-	1 538
Employed -----	542 686	100 560	100 560	10 656	24 888	17 310	3 416	1 405	-	1 405
Unemployed -----	40 764	7 524	7 524	858	3 025	1 038	135	133	-	133
Percent of civilian labor force -----	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	10.8	5.7	3.8	8.6	-	8.6
Not in labor force -----	353 382	62 940	62 940	7 248	20 683	8 797	2 156	960	-	960
Institutionalized persons -----	14 681	2 236	2 236	471	580	56	367	119	-	119
Enrolled in school -----	48 302	7 299	7 299	802	2 013	774	270	121	-	121
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	152 693	28 168	28 168	3 187	10 069	4 487	682	350	-	350
Females 16 years and over -----	500 369	90 902	90 902	10 224	26 770	14 422	2 996	1 369	-	1 369
In labor force -----	271 912	49 647	49 647	5 269	13 476	8 596	1 541	693	-	693
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	54.3	54.6	54.6	51.5	50.3	59.6	51.4	50.6	-	50.6
Civilian labor force -----	271 712	49 607	49 607	5 269	13 476	8 596	1 541	693	-	693
Employed -----	254 847	46 447	46 447	4 921	12 099	8 174	1 483	653	-	653
Unemployed -----	16 865	3 160	3 160	348	1 377	422	58	40	-	40
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	10.2	4.9	3.8	5.8	-	5.8
With own children under 6 years -----	68 707	13 131	13 131	1 693	3 723	2 087	440	270	-	270
In labor force -----	39 601	7 624	7 624	1 018	1 974	1 381	262	158	-	158
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	73 244	14 572	14 572	1 450	3 589	2 394	610	225	-	225
In labor force -----	54 470	11 247	11 247	1 116	2 705	1 935	453	204	-	204
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	97 665	18 612	18 612	2 349	5 352	2 933	716	338	-	338
All parents present in household in labor force -----	53 097	10 236	10 236	1 322	2 692	1 877	403	189	-	189
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	175 764	35 018	35 018	3 701	8 926	5 586	1 368	540	-	540
All parents present in household in labor force -----	118 073	24 589	24 589	2 694	5 888	4 108	1 005	425	-	425
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	64 212	11 956	11 956	1 202	3 093	1 799	459	173	-	173
Not enrolled in school -----	11 998	2 442	2 442	354	868	312	87	55	-	55
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	5 390	1 009	1 009	134	409	135	47	23	-	23
Not high school graduate -----	5 168	998	998	165	399	90	87	9	-	9
Employed -----	1 818	410	410	83	156	33	40	-	-	-
Unemployed -----	1 020	266	266	32	124	29	9	9	-	9
Not in labor force -----	2 330	322	322	50	119	28	38	-	-	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	542 686	100 560	100 560	10 656	24 888	17 310	3 416	1 405	-	1 405
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	59 829	9 508	9 508	918	2 114	1 659	335	94	-	94
Professional specialty occupations -----	80 461	11 949	11 949	1 262	2 354	2 274	419	103	-	103
Technicians and related support occupations -----	19 475	3 450	3 450	351	927	638	122	58	-	58
Sales occupations -----	67 677	11 424	11 424	1 154	2 913	2 000	343	176	-	176
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	90 357	14 649	14 649	1 377	3 799	2 953	486	179	-	179
Private household occupations -----	1 068	144	144	13	44	52	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations -----	11 335	1 907	1 907	283	513	334	58	47	-	47
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	67 222	13 741	13 741	1 579	4 433	2 218	439	200	-	200
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	5 019	1 367	1 367	125	110	115	56	18	-	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	59 470	13 393	13 393	1 183	2 794	2 207	602	164	-	164
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	38 104	10 203	10 203	1 313	2 412	1 631	297	190	-	190
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	20 833	4 024	4 024	562	952	630	83	70	-	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	21 836	4 801	4 801	536	1 523	599	176	106	-	106
Construction -----	25 981	5 208	5 208	629	1 115	731	195	99	-	99
Manufacturing -----	101 947	25 572	25 572	2 780	5 668	4 377	971	363	-	363
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	36 588	6 440	6 440	575	1 644	931	253	69	-	69
Wholesale and retail trade -----	124 118	21 953	21 953	2 282	5 837	3 900	713	387	-	387
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	35 370	4 129	4 129	446	935	852	150	57	-	57
Business and repair services -----	21 752	3 457	3 457	349	851	572	96	53	-	53
Professional and related services -----	148 058	24 369	24 369	2 589	6 188	4 397	723	293	-	293
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	542 686	100 560	100 560	10 656	24 888	17 310	3 416	1 405	-	1 405
Private wage and salary workers -----	427 790	82 357	82 357	8 638	20 528	14 003	2 880	1 172	-	1 172
Government workers -----	88 818	13 261	13 261	1 647	3 448	2 489	372	177	-	177
Local government workers -----	48 415	8 587	8 587	1 173	2 366	1 487	233	131	-	131
Self-employed workers -----	24 568	4 584	4 584	338	856	772	147	53	-	53
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	626 323	115 745	115 745	12 384	29 247	19 234	3 850	1 649	-	1 649
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	457 812	85 841	85 841	9 505	21 320	14 161	2 747	1 332	-	1 332
50 to 52 weeks -----	334 942	62 680	62 680	7 072	15 049	10 757	2 138	952	-	952
40 to 49 weeks -----	52 421	9 931	9 931	1 048	2 293	1 793	243	102	-	102
27 to 39 weeks -----	23 597	4 564	4 564	495	1 384	571	120	124	-	124
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	93 246	16 128	16 128	1 516	4 212	2 855	652	159	-	159
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	750 509	137 198	137 198	14 823	36 693	22 069	4 577	2 026	-	2 026
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	33 096	5 533	5 533	733	1 986	720	254	116	-	116
With a mobility limitation -----	17 279	3 102	3 102	432	1 184	409	112	65	-	65
In labor force -----	3 923	706	706	138	218	100	44	31	-	31
With a self-care limitation -----	23 887	3 961	3 961	526	1 322	501	228	89	-	89
With a work disability -----	60 781	11 550	11 550	1 329	4 352	1 591	288	214	-	214
In labor force -----	21 718	4 414	4 414	519	1 492	617	104	79	-	79
Prevented from working -----	33 040	6 044	6 044	685	2 473	807	150	115	-	115
No work disability -----	689 728	125 648	125 648	13 494	32 341	20 478	4 289	1 812	-	1 812
In labor force -----	544 920	100 628	100 628	10 759	25 380	17 239	3 366	1 459	-	1 459
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	171 642	31 590	31 590	3 468	11 323	5 020	763	353	-	353
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	33 832	5 404	5 404	648	2 212	904	92	61	-	61
With a mobility limitation -----	26 010	4 223	4 223	493	1 684	729	68	55	-	55
With a self-care limitation -----	20 347	3 042	3 042	399	1 355	474	31	34	-	34
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	50 617	9 440	9 440	993	3 726	1 241	236	168	-	168
Mean family income (dollars) -----	18 287	19 035	19 035	20 682	15 822	18 357	19 131	17 094	-	17 094
1 worker -----	87 419	16 493	16 493	1 797	5 248	2 517	591	219	-	219
Mean family income (dollars) -----	32 538	30 168	30 168	26 876	25 470	28 930	40 613	17 284	-	17 284
2 or more workers -----	177 664	34 070	34 070	3 374	7 459	5 876	1 219	446	-	446
Mean family income (dollars) -----	50 758	47 032	47 032	45 318	42 641	46 062	51 250	38 611	-	38 611

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lockport city, Niagara County—Con.				Niagara Falls city, Niagara County					
	Tract 236	Tract 237	Tract 238	Tract 239	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 369	1 943	2 987	7 980	3 396	2 264	1 968	1 553	2 464	1 740
In labor force	2 194	1 237	1 941	4 619	2 110	1 285	1 134	958	1 310	1 042
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.1	63.7	65.0	57.9	62.1	56.8	57.6	61.7	53.2	59.9
Civilian labor force	2 194	1 237	1 934	4 611	2 110	1 285	1 134	958	1 310	1 042
Employed	1 950	1 088	1 822	4 391	1 950	980	1 030	810	1 078	931
Unemployed	244	149	112	220	160	305	104	148	232	111
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1	12.0	5.8	4.8	7.6	23.7	9.2	15.4	17.7	10.7
Not in labor force	1 175	706	1 046	3 361	1 286	979	834	595	1 154	698
Institutionalized persons	18	—	8	326	129	—	—	—	161	—
Enrolled in school	131	90	129	331	252	168	71	43	84	87
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	471	344	405	1 617	517	287	474	224	530	265
Females 16 years and over	1 799	1 028	1 601	4 427	1 812	1 425	1 124	798	1 441	926
In labor force	1 031	583	893	2 069	916	756	608	422	646	484
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.3	56.7	55.8	46.7	50.6	53.1	54.1	52.9	44.8	52.3
Civilian labor force	1 031	583	893	2 069	916	756	608	422	646	484
Employed	928	543	850	1 947	854	583	561	374	536	449
Unemployed	103	40	43	122	62	173	47	48	110	35
Percent of civilian labor force	10.0	6.9	4.8	5.9	6.8	22.9	7.7	11.4	17.0	7.2
With own children under 6 years	348	169	299	607	246	375	130	137	155	154
In labor force	195	89	197	379	137	221	51	85	89	56
With own children 6 to 17 years only	291	105	296	533	266	262	127	124	140	237
In labor force	207	71	214	420	220	171	90	69	124	210
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	526	244	446	795	330	541	173	225	209	247
All parents present in household in labor force	265	130	300	438	182	315	73	137	111	60
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	729	338	709	1 385	591	683	236	528	399	473
All parents present in household in labor force	513	207	505	1 044	448	429	149	302	343	359
Persons 16 to 19 years	241	119	209	460	176	282	109	125	174	166
Not enrolled in school	68	47	71	113	24	89	32	37	40	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	26	20	37	28	11	57	8	15	22	39
Not high school graduate	44	29	44	39	5	41	15	37	28	21
Employed	24	9	23	27	—	7	7	22	6	—
Unemployed	20	3	—	—	—	29	—	15	15	—
Not in labor force	—	17	21	12	5	5	8	—	7	21
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 950	1 088	1 822	4 391	1 950	980	1 030	810	1 078	931
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	64	78	135	547	306	48	86	51	65	16
Professional specialty occupations	109	109	149	792	369	30	154	54	99	88
Technicians and related support occupations	71	25	54	143	81	16	16	19	28	57
Sales occupations	195	110	188	485	268	128	108	70	122	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	274	88	254	582	307	174	206	123	129	60
Private household occupations	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	62	11	28	135	30	9	10	18	37	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	356	220	343	460	196	259	185	166	251	236
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	29	31	35	5	12	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	208	110	156	545	151	68	137	107	142	96
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	298	208	242	375	105	94	90	129	63	117
Transportation and material moving occupations	168	65	92	167	54	56	13	18	41	51
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	128	35	142	125	78	86	25	48	101	116
Construction	140	45	132	213	104	10	66	60	71	69
Manufacturing	644	257	445	1 071	359	236	263	214	119	215
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	100	81	110	215	132	56	47	48	46	55
Wholesale and retail trade	414	234	400	847	344	243	221	201	263	166
Finance, insurance, and real estate	56	13	94	226	58	68	34	15	53	10
Business and repair services	57	27	46	166	32	39	15	33	49	44
Professional and related services	366	312	433	1 185	688	242	266	147	369	298
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 950	1 088	1 822	4 391	1 950	980	1 030	810	1 078	931
Private wage and salary workers	1 693	878	1 557	3 338	1 512	845	859	681	900	809
Government workers	205	157	231	877	356	98	149	103	144	117
Local government workers	136	122	175	609	265	59	133	17	123	77
Self-employed workers	52	51	34	148	82	37	22	26	34	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 309	1 291	2 156	4 979	2 282	1 346	1 166	1 011	1 331	1 099
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 754	973	1 674	3 772	1 696	933	904	746	911	773
50 to 52 weeks	1 312	610	1 225	2 973	1 147	534	635	484	636	527
40 to 49 weeks	154	141	216	435	243	117	76	116	41	73
27 to 39 weeks	86	63	105	117	82	58	63	34	87	64
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	276	165	254	662	344	155	157	113	224	194
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 810	1 577	2 545	5 865	2 601	1 920	1 404	1 302	1 725	1 468
With a mobility or self-care limitation	206	114	94	203	88	202	108	88	134	148
With a mobility limitation	134	59	53	121	46	100	36	84	85	79
In labor force	47	29	—	31	16	13	8	16	19	—
With a self-care limitation	142	95	59	141	72	152	83	52	78	111
With a work disability	286	195	224	410	173	243	141	207	229	223
In labor force	107	74	61	198	76	36	37	72	65	54
Prevented from working	168	66	138	198	82	165	68	123	148	124
No work disability	2 524	1 382	2 321	5 455	2 428	1 677	1 263	1 095	1 496	1 245
In labor force	2 036	1 141	1 851	4 272	1 902	1 192	1 024	859	1 213	981
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	541	366	427	1 781	666	344	564	251	578	272
With a mobility or self-care limitation	112	53	112	310	64	135	84	56	176	73
With a mobility limitation	73	46	96	223	51	96	60	50	115	66
With a self-care limitation	78	48	41	198	42	93	61	39	115	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	200	71	137	417	192	318	189	71	127	131
Mean family income (dollars)	15 373	7 103	18 192	27 804	31 814	5 960	16 009	16 116	8 110	9 832
1 worker	497	157	299	625	305	366	184	233	233	235
Mean family income (dollars)	20 622	15 666	28 263	37 364	71 797	11 939	23 616	21 939	18 204	19 874
2 or more workers	539	261	606	1 522	612	286	331	280	227	248
Mean family income (dollars)	42 245	31 766	41 006	52 412	54 728	33 514	45 936	35 058	36 097	42 855

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.									
	Tract 207	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 324	2 425	2 563	1 705	3 084	2 091	1 985	565	3 426	3 174
In labor force	1 422	1 102	1 405	863	1 654	1 150	924	288	1 834	1 968
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.2	45.4	54.8	50.6	53.6	55.0	46.5	51.0	53.5	62.0
Civilian labor force	1 422	1 102	1 405	863	1 654	1 150	916	288	1 834	1 968
Employed	1 288	946	1 310	674	1 385	1 032	821	275	1 586	1 818
Unemployed	134	156	95	189	269	118	95	13	248	150
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	14.2	6.8	21.9	16.3	10.3	10.4	4.5	13.5	7.6
Not in labor force	902	1 323	1 158	842	1 430	941	1 061	277	1 592	1 206
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	116	124	—	—	—	—	50
Enrolled in school	105	143	129	79	88	69	88	20	152	90
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	459	765	657	286	574	498	613	187	813	556
Females 16 years and over	1 312	1 475	1 369	973	1 676	1 113	1 120	379	1 833	1 699
In labor force	731	575	602	452	814	535	456	158	904	913
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.7	39.0	44.0	46.5	48.6	48.1	40.7	41.7	49.3	53.7
Civilian labor force	731	575	602	452	814	535	456	158	904	913
Employed	671	458	577	392	691	445	408	145	786	885
Unemployed	60	117	25	60	123	90	48	13	118	28
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	20.3	4.2	13.3	15.1	16.8	10.5	8.2	13.1	3.1
With own children under 6 years	200	191	192	155	215	198	91	14	187	232
In labor force	123	121	104	98	111	87	28	14	91	103
With own children 6 to 17 years only	181	139	151	111	191	115	115	20	214	250
In labor force	151	105	115	69	139	67	84	20	137	185
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	333	244	256	221	326	343	113	19	327	380
All parents present in household in labor force	171	150	146	126	164	141	36	19	166	193
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	561	394	442	286	475	277	308	34	469	646
All parents present in household in labor force	401	289	276	130	352	138	161	34	275	364
Persons 16 to 19 years	166	113	108	97	199	119	96	29	183	218
Not enrolled in school	68	15	20	13	119	51	26	—	58	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	8	—	13	76	30	—	—	44	23
Not high school graduate	30	7	20	6	41	16	—	—	41	7
Employed	25	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	6	36	—	—	—	9	—
Not in labor force	5	—	—	—	5	16	—	—	25	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 288	946	1 310	674	1 385	1 032	821	275	1 586	1 818
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	111	81	119	22	127	59	51	23	90	170
Professional specialty occupations	107	79	155	30	105	63	42	74	81	141
Technicians and related support occupations	42	24	32	38	76	29	38	37	68	29
Sales occupations	146	110	111	65	138	168	84	43	151	214
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	234	150	211	81	109	198	124	32	222	300
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	13	4
Protective service occupations	33	21	5	6	33	29	40	—	26	17
Service occupations, except protective and household	230	176	213	240	349	164	191	36	305	281
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	9	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	141	98	148	70	108	134	79	—	181	266
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	166	146	122	56	199	84	100	14	186	170
Transportation and material moving occupations	44	26	76	18	39	24	6	16	108	95
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34	35	118	48	84	75	57	—	146	123
Construction	42	41	94	28	67	32	30	—	95	43
Manufacturing	314	194	312	86	241	225	199	55	442	540
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	105	65	119	51	64	105	40	16	75	109
Wholesale and retail trade	254	218	247	176	400	286	174	76	324	475
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67	36	91	18	5	37	47	6	24	66
Business and repair services	23	22	18	35	44	33	33	—	97	61
Professional and related services	335	227	311	205	353	198	204	91	369	390
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 288	946	1 310	674	1 385	1 032	821	275	1 586	1 818
Private wage and salary workers	1 062	748	1 035	529	1 151	839	681	230	1 342	1 532
Government workers	170	167	243	113	144	149	114	21	193	225
Local government workers	109	105	171	87	121	70	72	21	141	164
Self-employed workers	48	31	25	32	72	44	26	24	39	61
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 498	1 158	1 470	866	1 637	1 270	983	295	1 819	2 074
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 130	938	1 103	647	1 161	860	704	215	1 339	1 442
50 to 52 weeks	883	590	863	367	748	590	502	133	989	1 130
40 to 49 weeks	41	152	96	77	127	87	84	47	113	119
27 to 39 weeks	104	59	55	39	90	81	54	—	106	85
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	128	104	216	88	195	252	134	39	279	346
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 847	1 581	1 827	1 277	2 267	1 581	1 313	365	2 471	2 494
With a mobility or self-care limitation	51	101	33	101	201	81	92	19	163	116
With a mobility limitation	40	67	20	67	134	42	71	10	106	62
In labor force	—	7	5	24	26	16	6	—	45	7
With a self-care limitation	16	68	33	43	133	53	73	9	97	73
With a work disability	205	224	157	379	430	197	152	44	427	243
In labor force	77	57	71	147	107	75	29	6	219	80
Prevented from working	99	167	69	192	292	116	110	26	192	142
No work disability	1 642	1 357	1 670	898	1 837	1 384	1 161	321	2 044	2 251
In labor force	1 327	989	1 277	690	1 454	1 063	853	269	1 490	1 832
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	477	844	736	312	693	510	664	200	955	630
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	196	118	106	205	110	173	30	212	113
With a mobility limitation	60	176	99	79	164	96	101	14	124	77
With a self-care limitation	38	104	45	77	119	68	144	16	138	74
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	141	188	232	109	248	193	226	7	350	165
Mean family income (dollars)	21 721	13 742	21 743	8 604	10 325	9 787	17 289	14 189	14 315	18 607
1 worker	277	285	258	165	339	184	238	75	380	353
Mean family income (dollars)	22 106	19 831	23 445	15 007	17 982	16 569	25 023	20 663	23 302	24 267
2 or more workers	436	251	402	188	346	308	218	36	405	612
Mean family income (dollars)	41 249	40 468	39 785	25 330	38 853	38 935	38 242	84 600	44 378	42 792

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					North Tonawanda city, Niagara County			
	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225	Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 279	3 416	2 237	1 126	2 826	3 128	5 956	4 577	2 756
In labor force	1 408	2 078	1 372	611	2 010	2 021	4 328	2 997	1 753
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.8	60.8	61.3	54.3	71.1	64.6	72.7	65.5	63.6
Civilian labor force	1 408	2 078	1 372	611	2 003	2 012	4 311	2 989	1 746
Employed	1 288	1 974	1 293	598	1 821	1 910	4 092	2 814	1 630
Unemployed	120	104	79	13	182	102	219	175	116
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	5.0	5.8	2.1	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.6
Not in labor force	871	1 338	865	515	816	1 107	1 628	1 580	1 003
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	51	109	101	17	67	58	229	30	77
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	486	778	418	292	390	593	617	960	568
Females 16 years and over	1 224	1 804	1 193	584	1 490	1 650	3 065	2 459	1 493
In labor force	691	954	630	266	963	914	2 007	1 394	813
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.5	52.9	52.8	45.5	64.6	55.4	65.5	56.7	54.5
Civilian labor force	691	954	630	266	963	914	2 007	1 394	813
Employed	630	915	592	266	881	904	1 932	1 315	753
Unemployed	61	39	38	—	82	10	75	79	60
Percent of civilian labor force	8.8	4.1	6.0	—	8.5	1.1	3.7	5.7	7.4
With own children under 6 years	157	245	196	65	188	209	504	383	241
In labor force	100	81	94	42	138	138	324	302	166
With own children 6 to 17 years only	149	243	200	117	235	218	711	315	209
In labor force	138	199	149	70	193	151	608	254	189
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	195	319	258	80	213	252	686	482	311
All parents present in household in labor force	100	94	113	56	139	178	437	380	219
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	393	576	463	211	481	525	1 634	775	553
All parents present in household in labor force	290	390	275	101	382	368	1 272	620	420
Persons 16 to 19 years	121	207	187	40	178	211	473	306	175
Not enrolled in school	32	48	34	8	58	26	22	80	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	6	10	8	23	13	22	50	7
Not high school graduate	16	6	17	3	42	—	14	39	7
Employed	5	6	13	—	24	—	—	20	—
Unemployed	5	—	4	—	5	—	7	10	—
Not in labor force	6	—	—	3	13	—	7	9	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 288	1 974	1 293	598	1 821	1 910	4 092	2 814	1 630
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	111	241	133	46	158	152	475	228	95
Professional specialty occupations	77	242	140	97	127	293	637	358	196
Technicians and related support occupations	39	63	95	10	90	31	170	137	25
Sales occupations	175	277	161	83	231	160	546	292	182
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	222	290	189	133	305	333	679	401	312
Private household occupations	—	—	6	—	—	16	11	—	—
Protective service occupations	42	46	20	16	41	44	94	18	42
Service occupations, except protective and household	203	234	117	53	348	241	537	400	204
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	21	5	—	25	14	8	20	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	152	254	162	65	235	339	391	404	218
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	141	139	120	55	116	176	317	358	155
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	81	50	20	76	45	110	126	79
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	79	86	95	20	69	66	117	72	102
Construction	39	127	13	11	73	16	158	160	84
Manufacturing	299	462	346	134	413	556	963	740	431
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	114	157	91	57	92	97	169	163	89
Wholesale and retail trade	331	424	326	131	557	443	862	571	455
Finance, insurance, and real estate	55	86	66	21	72	77	218	157	77
Business and repair services	35	72	64	40	49	25	143	145	63
Professional and related services	243	451	245	123	433	523	1 289	627	304
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 288	1 974	1 293	598	1 821	1 910	4 092	2 814	1 630
Private wage and salary workers	1 075	1 602	1 072	472	1 552	1 548	3 219	2 351	1 326
Government workers	191	252	187	105	207	315	617	396	201
Local government workers	147	170	99	79	136	227	317	230	136
Self-employed workers	22	112	34	18	62	47	256	67	103
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 473	2 241	1 480	685	2 063	2 144	4 568	3 058	1 852
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 047	1 637	1 057	523	1 554	1 529	3 208	2 325	1 400
50 to 52 weeks	782	1 153	811	364	1 181	1 158	2 590	1 679	1 096
40 to 49 weeks	121	249	85	59	170	154	314	370	155
27 to 39 weeks	75	69	50	43	86	71	145	99	39
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	243	337	225	124	315	386	871	377	217
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 729	2 557	1 758	810	2 396	2 463	5 230	3 516	2 117
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82	63	28	—	87	82	113	132	61
With a mobility limitation	50	28	19	—	38	51	56	87	34
In labor force	10	—	—	—	—	12	15	—	—
With a self-care limitation	60	35	14	—	67	61	96	92	40
With a work disability	161	185	85	55	192	161	253	321	166
In labor force	81	97	43	17	46	51	125	104	61
Prevented from working	67	88	42	34	127	89	104	197	94
No work disability	1 568	2 372	1 673	755	2 204	2 302	4 977	3 195	1 951
In labor force	1 278	1 919	1 274	570	1 924	1 898	4 094	2 792	1 633
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	550	859	479	316	423	656	709	1 053	632
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	96	53	35	42	152	80	171	98
With a mobility limitation	69	81	36	28	42	85	64	131	90
With a self-care limitation	20	59	33	13	26	91	61	118	56
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	172	233	179	107	148	184	176	252	122
Mean family income (dollars)	18 633	20 438	19 147	18 920	19 455	19 365	23 810	18 744	22 049
1 worker	204	358	221	115	240	231	541	376	410
Mean family income (dollars)	26 996	34 678	25 598	34 995	29 317	34 000	34 823	29 041	23 604
2 or more workers	474	557	456	208	578	703	1 559	921	469
Mean family income (dollars)	41 098	49 150	44 512	48 288	41 627	48 629	52 355	40 879	44 776

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	North Tonawanda city, Niogoro County—Con.			Remainder of Niogoro County					Tract 234.01 (pt.)
	Tract 231	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 143	2 594	6 032	2 104	5 623	3 872	4 650	4 169	5 715
In labor force	1 484	1 720	4 086	1 371	3 844	2 795	3 146	2 611	3 559
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.2	66.3	67.7	65.2	68.4	72.2	67.7	62.6	62.3
Civilian labor force	1 484	1 720	4 086	1 371	3 721	2 785	3 146	2 599	3 551
Employed	1 410	1 615	3 839	1 211	3 516	2 665	3 068	2 491	3 416
Unemployed	74	105	247	160	205	120	78	108	135
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	6.1	6.0	11.7	5.5	4.3	2.5	4.2	3.8
Not in labor force	659	874	1 946	733	1 779	1 077	1 504	1 558	2 156
Institutionalized persons	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	188	367
Enrolled in school	110	59	211	90	172	107	199	86	270
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	292	468	989	270	753	434	620	669	682
Females 16 years and over	1 117	1 409	3 229	1 087	2 952	1 971	2 337	2 196	2 996
In labor force	720	788	1 960	647	1 770	1 185	1 370	1 116	1 541
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.5	55.9	60.7	59.5	60.0	60.1	58.6	50.8	51.4
Civilian labor force	720	788	1 960	647	1 754	1 185	1 370	1 116	1 541
Employed	686	733	1 851	560	1 703	1 130	1 349	1 090	1 483
Unemployed	34	55	109	87	51	55	21	26	58
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	7.0	5.6	13.4	2.9	4.6	1.5	2.3	3.8
With own children under 6 years	157	203	390	123	408	326	388	297	440
In labor force	90	133	228	70	245	199	209	165	262
With own children 6 to 17 years only	234	157	550	273	452	354	411	356	610
In labor force	152	113	468	222	373	264	268	243	453
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	283	320	599	172	664	420	505	358	716
All parents present in household in labor force	146	179	338	98	336	227	232	207	403
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	460	459	1 180	542	1 046	849	883	790	1 368
All parents present in household in labor force	240	317	871	396	803	618	522	519	1 005
Persons 16 to 19 years	140	172	322	172	362	297	377	193	459
Not enrolled in school	37	33	89	35	77	44	40	17	87
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	7	26	16	30	—	—	10	47
Not high school graduate	16	14	—	21	34	10	24	—	87
Employed	6	7	—	10	16	10	24	—	40
Unemployed	5	7	—	11	9	—	—	—	9
Not in labor force	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	38
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 410	1 615	3 839	1 211	3 516	2 665	3 068	2 491	3 416
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	108	155	446	59	373	214	377	285	335
Professional specialty occupations	82	236	472	46	323	342	279	443	419
Technicians and related support occupations	26	39	210	50	138	114	91	99	122
Sales occupations	118	274	428	131	491	291	396	398	343
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	307	302	619	197	593	363	466	303	486
Private household occupations	7	10	8	—	—	—	—	7	—
Protective service occupations	25	42	69	34	110	80	24	27	58
Service occupations, except protective and household	186	167	483	188	364	365	349	236	439
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	13	34	16	36	24	65	—	56
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	259	116	480	197	472	478	562	342	602
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	177	146	302	165	274	197	294	191	297
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	59	166	25	143	90	50	65	83
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	64	56	122	103	199	107	115	95	176
Construction	108	34	171	122	196	187	215	96	195
Manufacturing	361	403	923	271	932	608	927	727	971
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	86	79	248	93	183	198	143	201	253
Wholesale and retail trade	316	478	775	329	945	500	775	607	713
Finance, insurance, and real estate	89	95	139	42	143	108	119	58	150
Business and repair services	53	51	92	40	138	151	125	55	96
Professional and related services	270	324	1 060	217	650	658	541	585	723
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 410	1 615	3 839	1 211	3 516	2 665	3 068	2 491	3 416
Private wage and salary workers	1 111	1 322	3 126	1 041	2 922	2 110	2 662	2 098	2 880
Government workers	225	199	536	140	449	430	239	273	372
Local government workers	139	123	315	77	232	235	157	137	233
Self-employed workers	61	81	157	30	138	104	156	120	147
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 523	1 696	4 393	1 512	4 125	2 949	3 416	2 769	3 850
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 239	1 300	3 160	1 140	3 097	2 250	2 551	2 132	2 747
50 to 52 weeks	949	1 053	2 232	801	2 311	1 666	1 834	1 632	2 138
40 to 49 weeks	161	159	480	129	302	274	303	240	243
27 to 39 weeks	11	52	154	72	142	150	176	93	120
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	164	224	616	205	513	457	493	342	652
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 795	2 014	4 934	1 811	4 640	3 359	4 001	3 180	4 577
With a mobility or self-care limitation	71	73	188	78	190	62	110	182	254
With a mobility limitation	34	63	84	37	80	55	49	42	112
In labor force	—	18	55	5	5	16	10	13	44
With a self-care limitation	37	53	122	63	162	29	86	174	228
With a work disability	142	165	383	106	305	174	301	287	288
In labor force	15	71	190	27	92	74	169	87	104
Prevented from working	111	86	126	68	168	62	98	175	150
No work disability	1 653	1 849	4 551	1 705	4 335	3 185	3 700	2 893	4 289
In labor force	1 422	1 593	3 807	1 327	3 522	2 642	2 948	2 402	3 366
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	348	524	1 098	293	860	503	649	789	763
With a mobility or self-care limitation	60	143	200	50	154	80	36	104	92
With a mobility limitation	60	137	162	19	113	73	36	89	68
With a self-care limitation	17	66	65	31	83	35	7	62	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	92	112	303	59	246	124	177	179	236
Mean family income (dollars)	11 295	12 355	17 132	15 774	18 771	33 909	16 641	20 989	19 131
1 worker	192	176	591	279	559	281	386	384	591
Mean family income (dollars)	25 907	29 171	26 088	27 604	25 189	39 995	35 334	32 049	40 613
2 or more workers	443	448	1 333	459	1 206	1 034	1 136	856	1 219
Mean family income (dollars)	37 324	49 113	43 262	41 602	45 260	58 303	51 381	51 167	51 250

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02	Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	6 733	—	4 363	1 413	2 805	1 957	4 721	2 222
In labor force	4 898	—	2 806	896	1 906	1 280	3 045	1 445
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.7	—	64.3	63.4	68.0	65.4	64.5	65.0
Civilian labor force	4 898	—	2 795	896	1 899	1 278	3 033	1 434
Employed	4 658	—	2 670	832	1 808	1 215	2 808	1 342
Unemployed	240	—	125	64	91	63	225	92
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	—	4.5	7.1	4.8	4.9	7.4	6.4
Not in labor force	1 835	—	1 557	517	899	677	1 676	777
Institutionalized persons	—	—	80	—	—	—	184	—
Enrolled in school	217	—	237	57	92	129	180	104
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	600	—	524	270	383	266	689	346
Females 16 years and over	3 465	—	2 201	755	1 445	935	2 504	1 061
In labor force	2 242	—	1 211	402	818	537	1 416	588
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.7	—	55.0	53.2	56.6	57.4	56.5	55.4
Civilian labor force	2 242	—	1 211	402	818	537	1 416	583
Employed	2 096	—	1 168	372	776	523	1 328	527
Unemployed	146	—	43	30	42	14	88	56
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	—	3.6	7.5	5.1	2.6	6.2	9.6
With own children under 6 years	570	—	312	142	223	172	311	175
In labor force	315	—	157	92	100	110	172	113
With own children 6 to 17 years only	634	—	466	117	318	174	444	184
In labor force	540	—	361	93	237	117	379	147
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	835	—	465	207	314	228	401	242
All parents present in household in labor force	412	—	212	130	130	137	224	150
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 469	—	1 051	303	703	598	1 032	580
All parents present in household in labor force	1 161	—	714	226	466	404	770	396
Persons 16 to 19 years	375	—	349	105	178	156	327	199
Not enrolled in school	69	—	65	23	47	29	64	41
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	28	10	18	20	21	17
Not high school graduate	14	—	2	11	18	8	21	—
Employed	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	2	—	6	11	—
Not in labor force	7	—	2	6	18	2	10	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 658	—	2 670	832	1 808	1 215	2 808	1 342
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	490	—	161	52	97	84	256	95
Professional specialty occupations	632	—	281	95	173	116	336	138
Technicians and related support occupations	113	—	83	21	35	22	43	33
Sales occupations	687	—	229	87	105	101	285	163
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	694	—	287	115	145	151	352	155
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Protective service occupations	75	—	37	30	25	25	18	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	598	—	299	110	198	138	362	113
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	38	—	133	5	60	45	73	90
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	702	—	467	120	293	144	382	162
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	422	—	399	125	431	264	389	211
Transportation and material moving occupations	107	—	112	27	121	63	152	89
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	100	—	182	45	125	62	155	73
Construction	278	—	135	26	92	73	127	98
Manufacturing	1 087	—	882	290	724	436	850	300
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	231	—	172	39	124	84	205	102
Wholesale and retail trade	1 082	—	447	160	315	217	580	254
Finance, insurance, and real estate	323	—	69	33	35	37	83	61
Business and repair services	231	—	102	26	53	9	83	53
Professional and related services	1 035	—	570	204	277	256	589	264
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 658	—	2 670	832	1 808	1 215	2 808	1 342
Private wage and salary workers	3 912	—	2 110	665	1 480	948	2 337	1 078
Government workers	503	—	308	115	172	167	275	184
Local government workers	286	—	189	57	112	104	157	156
Self-employed workers	243	—	212	52	146	97	172	80
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 142	—	2 986	986	2 023	1 384	3 255	1 616
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 874	—	2 355	757	1 501	1 043	2 422	1 254
50 to 52 weeks	3 073	—	1 665	515	1 111	784	1 710	866
40 to 49 weeks	399	—	330	131	191	90	319	163
27 to 39 weeks	133	—	122	40	96	46	135	97
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	729	—	366	108	258	182	471	153
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 993	—	3 689	1 116	2 392	1 648	3 754	1 832
With a mobility or self-care limitation	173	—	173	24	42	52	126	31
With a mobility limitation	97	—	105	20	14	23	100	24
In labor force	13	—	18	6	9	—	29	6
With a self-care limitation	124	—	129	4	28	35	73	13
With a work disability	461	—	285	107	129	78	322	121
In labor force	221	—	80	50	79	27	113	56
Prevented from working	240	—	184	42	50	30	174	35
No work disability	5 532	—	3 404	1 009	2 263	1 570	3 432	1 711
In labor force	4 537	—	2 656	825	1 797	1 210	2 843	1 345
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	740	—	583	297	406	307	771	379
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87	—	137	54	71	36	166	52
With a mobility limitation	78	—	101	38	58	21	138	52
With a self-care limitation	36	—	76	41	37	23	78	13
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	345	—	188	83	108	98	203	119
Mean family income (dollars)	17 989	—	24 409	23 718	16 132	16 001	18 124	20 483
1 worker	530	—	438	132	299	214	408	179
Mean family income (dollars)	34 903	—	31 233	26 256	29 582	36 582	26 713	29 374
2 or more workers	1 627	—	948	301	691	442	1 050	522
Mean family income (dollars)	45 578	—	46 173	44 458	44 312	45 295	46 250	46 925

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 243.01	Tract 243.02	Tract 243.03	Tract 244.01	Tract 244.02	Tract 244.03	Tract 245.01	Tract 245.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 024	3 410	3 611	2 512	9 981	484	2 151	3 248
In labor force	648	2 129	2 419	1 496	6 464	275	1 431	2 092
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.3	62.4	67.0	59.6	64.8	56.8	66.5	64.4
Civilian labor force	647	2 120	2 413	1 496	6 444	275	1 425	2 083
Employed	611	1 954	2 291	1 442	6 116	246	1 354	1 992
Unemployed	36	166	122	54	328	29	71	91
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	7.8	5.1	3.6	5.1	10.5	5.0	4.4
Not in labor force	376	1 281	1 192	1 016	3 517	209	720	1 156
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	90	89	—	—	131
Enrolled in school	42	240	151	107	955	20	122	133
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	206	461	481	569	1 317	87	320	478
Females 16 years and over	531	1 686	1 806	1 405	5 160	258	1 125	1 610
In labor force	294	896	1 064	702	2 883	118	630	876
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.4	53.1	58.9	50.0	55.9	45.7	56.0	54.4
Civilian labor force	294	892	1 058	702	2 874	118	630	876
Employed	288	837	1 002	686	2 780	118	597	840
Unemployed	6	55	56	16	94	—	33	36
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	6.2	5.3	2.3	3.3	—	5.2	4.1
With own children under 6 years	74	247	270	141	580	22	163	244
In labor force	49	124	197	82	336	15	104	135
With own children 6 to 17 years only	82	323	312	153	873	65	279	259
In labor force	66	246	197	142	703	49	198	193
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	94	346	349	196	843	50	233	340
All parents present in household in labor force	65	181	239	105	477	41	150	189
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	202	819	826	385	1 867	181	587	724
All parents present in household in labor force	141	556	520	271	1 365	115	398	533
Persons 16 to 19 years	61	284	204	127	1 194	25	192	226
Not enrolled in school	9	28	41	12	86	—	38	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	20	16	—	23	—	8	34
Not high school graduate	6	6	16	—	32	—	1	33
Employed	3	—	—	—	19	—	—	6
Unemployed	—	6	—	—	13	—	—	14
Not in labor force	3	—	16	—	—	—	1	13
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	611	1 954	2 291	1 442	6 116	246	1 354	1 992
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	51	206	211	251	797	—	208	215
Professional specialty occupations	85	138	269	207	1 116	26	337	258
Technicians and related support occupations	16	43	100	82	202	17	51	59
Sales occupations	46	105	229	178	752	29	139	172
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	92	264	272	171	993	47	166	208
Private household occupations	—	—	—	5	15	—	3	—
Protective service occupations	16	15	38	23	53	—	17	52
Service occupations, except protective and household	68	276	232	148	607	32	135	254
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	107	100	6	76	17	5	54
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	87	358	367	166	809	45	122	332
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	63	255	204	71	306	10	90	189
Transportation and material moving occupations	35	138	158	49	191	13	47	122
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	41	49	111	85	199	10	34	77
Construction	25	75	189	87	318	56	70	73
Manufacturing	159	611	632	350	1 163	20	343	464
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	56	167	149	65	521	—	94	210
Wholesale and retail trade	105	300	432	341	1 137	67	229	399
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	51	98	62	282	12	59	40
Business and repair services	15	53	51	28	220	10	23	123
Professional and related services	170	427	518	389	2 123	64	455	480
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	611	1 954	2 291	1 442	6 116	246	1 354	1 992
Private wage and salary workers	471	1 605	1 852	1 139	4 954	211	1 105	1 608
Government workers	102	225	278	237	754	19	165	270
Local government workers	62	144	234	170	537	19	94	169
Self-employed workers	33	94	146	58	385	16	83	106
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	707	2 318	2 676	1 579	7 394	310	1 561	2 322
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	552	1 804	2 020	1 102	5 226	209	1 088	1 731
50 to 52 weeks	401	1 269	1 404	869	3 623	84	789	1 257
40 to 49 weeks	81	220	301	126	589	19	157	190
27 to 39 weeks	20	88	106	37	275	26	32	108
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	78	259	349	285	1 072	46	224	303
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	803	2 906	3 041	1 782	8 385	371	1 787	2 546
With a mobility or self-care limitation	40	119	104	56	114	10	42	112
With a mobility limitation	12	65	75	38	71	—	19	39
In labor force	—	7	4	11	45	—	3	6
With a self-care limitation	32	99	80	42	70	10	31	100
With a work disability	49	284	231	114	357	46	85	148
In labor force	16	96	99	64	207	19	38	68
Prevented from working	31	148	115	42	143	19	31	74
No work disability	754	2 622	2 810	1 668	8 028	325	1 702	2 398
In labor force	617	1 996	2 246	1 374	6 075	230	1 354	1 938
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	220	495	564	640	1 487	113	358	562
With a mobility or self-care limitation	27	46	144	50	180	10	39	25
With a mobility limitation	25	42	108	38	166	10	25	19
With a self-care limitation	12	10	67	44	92	—	24	12
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	54	208	129	175	441	32	105	171
Mean family income (dollars)	24 016	19 307	25 733	25 984	29 406	15 031	41 546	19 078
1 worker	90	336	314	224	795	39	202	251
Mean family income (dollars)	35 998	30 088	33 094	36 046	52 628	33 716	48 448	26 235
2 or more workers	226	772	924	459	2 110	102	508	769
Mean family income (dollars)	44 723	44 883	48 699	51 959	57 668	36 144	56 629	51 261

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Niagara County		Lockport city, Niagara County	
			Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 235 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	460 707	84 688	84 688	9 838	25 885	13 585	2 524	1 206	—	1 206
Less than \$5,000	27 435	4 093	4 093	641	2 213	397	112	57	—	57
\$5,000 to \$9,999	53 298	9 759	9 759	1 408	4 499	1 407	198	172	—	172
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42 946	7 951	7 951	1 010	3 188	1 181	214	187	—	187
\$15,000 to \$24,999	82 318	15 508	15 508	1 860	5 078	2 534	332	255	—	255
\$25,000 to \$34,999	74 612	14 837	14 837	1 465	4 130	2 741	409	167	—	167
\$35,000 to \$49,999	84 884	16 547	16 547	1 884	3 908	2 907	554	244	—	244
\$50,000 to \$74,999	64 383	11 632	11 632	1 220	2 177	1 855	460	109	—	109
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18 662	3 048	3 048	197	501	424	148	15	—	15
\$100,000 or more	12 169	1 313	1 313	153	191	139	97	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	28 084	28 408	28 408	25 000	20 641	29 576	34 931	22 703	—	22 703
Mean (dollars)	34 241	32 770	32 770	30 391	25 746	32 549	40 331	25 825	—	25 825
Families	315 700	60 003	60 003	6 164	16 433	9 634	2 046	833	—	833
Median income (dollars)	34 831	33 900	33 900	32 646	26 810	34 987	39 903	27 995	—	27 995
Males 15 years and over, with income	418 503	77 944	77 944	8 234	20 904	12 529	2 687	1 090	—	1 090
Median income (dollars)	20 243	20 868	20 868	20 106	16 804	21 306	23 393	17 342	—	17 342
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.2	52.1	52.1	54.3	43.0	55.9	55.5	50.7	—	50.7
Median income (dollars)	30 146	30 380	30 380	29 663	27 496	28 831	33 517	25 082	—	25 082
Females 15 years and over, with income	435 308	78 796	78 796	8 963	23 557	12 686	2 398	1 189	—	1 189
Median income (dollars)	9 217	8 843	8 843	9 351	7 732	9 599	9 784	8 946	—	8 946
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.6	27.9	27.9	29.0	25.7	29.6	27.0	33.6	—	33.6
Median income (dollars)	18 584	17 267	17 267	16 822	16 641	18 053	16 788	15 806	—	15 806
Per capita income (dollars)	13 403	12 710	12 710	12 498	10 904	12 722	13 494	9 863	—	9 863
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	460 707	84 688	84 688	9 838	25 885	13 585	2 524	1 206	—	1 206
With earnings	343 822	63 993	63 993	7 149	17 507	10 478	2 069	904	—	904
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 317	34 459	34 459	32 881	27 752	34 171	40 309	27 354	—	27 354
With Social Security income	147 333	27 347	27 347	3 049	9 950	4 407	581	337	—	337
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 244	8 266	8 266	7 978	7 990	8 227	8 486	8 213	—	8 213
With public assistance income	41 523	6 403	6 403	807	3 295	809	180	129	—	129
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 215	4 108	4 108	4 185	3 996	3 677	4 352	4 920	—	4 920
With retirement income	94 126	18 103	18 103	2 039	5 824	2 707	541	242	—	242
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 276	7 034	7 034	7 134	6 081	6 871	8 014	6 088	—	6 088
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 507	37 992	37 992	35 973	31 076	38 017	44 473	28 665	—	28 665
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 179	36 605	36 605	32 782	29 039	38 575	42 631	25 765	—	25 765
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 603	39 224	39 224	39 427	32 762	37 505	46 705	32 608	—	32 608
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 575	41 828	41 828	40 963	36 588	40 808	49 583	33 032	—	33 032
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 219	42 883	42 883	39 911	39 510	43 258	50 186	31 601	—	31 601
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 302	40 959	40 959	42 001	34 648	38 624	48 925	34 949	—	34 949
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 435	19 219	19 219	17 065	16 091	21 398	17 579	14 274	—	14 274
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 686	13 283	13 283	11 768	10 667	15 137	13 374	10 367	—	10 367
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 480	27 345	27 345	25 670	24 579	28 266	29 460	22 838	—	22 838
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	315 700	60 003	60 003	6 164	16 433	9 634	2 046	833	—	833
Householder worked in 1989	234 209	45 278	45 278	4 756	10 650	7 594	1 612	621	—	621
With related children under 18 years	149 957	29 403	29 403	3 328	7 895	4 745	1 134	495	—	495
With related children under 5 years	63 418	11 997	11 997	1 534	3 365	1 908	389	238	—	238
Married-couple families	245 258	48 456	48 456	4 673	11 650	8 036	1 709	585	—	585
Householder worked in 1989	190 271	37 691	37 691	3 659	7 868	6 530	1 360	445	—	445
With related children under 18 years	110 223	22 511	22 511	2 387	4 835	3 847	898	347	—	347
With related children under 5 years	48 073	9 342	9 342	1 169	2 015	1 553	320	185	—	185
Female householder, no husband present	57 130	9 227	9 227	1 118	4 040	1 340	264	166	—	166
Householder worked in 1989	34 455	5 870	5 870	767	2 306	886	189	114	—	114
With related children under 18 years	34 309	5 765	5 765	739	2 689	745	195	114	—	114
With related children under 5 years	13 478	2 240	2 240	288	1 204	295	53	36	—	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	183 608	30 665	30 665	4 616	11 558	4 856	683	502	—	502
Nonfamily householder	145 007	24 685	24 685	3 674	9 452	3 951	478	373	—	373
65 years and over	61 330	10 517	10 517	1 502	4 145	1 773	232	91	—	91
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 161 660	216 718	216 718	23 901	61 091	34 833	7 233	3 206	—	3 206
Persons under 18 years	277 909	54 346	54 346	6 112	14 575	8 590	2 109	889	—	889
Related children under 18 years	276 818	54 100	54 100	6 085	14 477	8 562	2 093	889	—	889
Related children 5 to 17 years	195 371	38 577	38 577	4 150	9 968	6 127	1 528	616	—	616
Persons 65 years and over	171 642	31 590	31 590	3 468	11 323	5 020	763	353	—	353
Persons 75 years and over	65 124	11 814	11 814	1 455	4 417	1 831	242	165	—	165
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	29 101	5 144	5 144	746	2 551	463	175	140	—	140
Percent below poverty level	9.2	8.6	8.6	12.1	15.5	4.8	8.6	16.8	—	16.8
Householder worked in 1989	12 223	2 622	2 622	436	1 092	232	113	73	—	73
With related children under 18 years	23 666	4 323	4 323	641	2 157	379	168	117	—	117
With related children under 5 years	12 777	2 364	2 364	335	1 248	252	71	55	—	55
Married-couple families	8 430	1 713	1 713	242	658	148	29	56	—	56
Householder worked in 1989	3 939	1 020	1 020	138	350	64	22	31	—	31
With related children under 18 years	5 212	1 219	1 219	202	468	84	22	48	—	48
With related children under 5 years	3 049	724	724	118	293	55	9	26	—	26
Female householder, no husband present	19 057	3 173	3 173	462	1 773	315	113	79	—	79
Householder worked in 1989	7 489	1 489	1 489	279	704	168	65	42	—	42
With related children under 18 years	17 270	2 869	2 869	402	1 576	295	113	64	—	64
With related children under 5 years	9 217	1 550	1 550	198	907	197	46	29	—	29
Unrelated individuals	45 261	6 532	6 532	1 090	3 163	821	143	119	—	119
Nonfamily householder	30 284	4 439	4 439	729	2 304	554	76	67	—	67
65 years and over	12 988	1 880	1 880	275	954	248	36	21	—	21
Persons	138 889	23 276	23 276	3 454	11 387	2 113	702	605	—	605
Percent below poverty level	12.0	10.7	10.7	14.5	18.6	6.1	9.7	18.9	—	18.9
Persons under 18 years	49 919	9 269	9 269	1 290	4 611	664	355	268	—	268
Related children under 18 years	49 038	9 047	9 047	1 263	4 519	641	339	268	—	268
Related children 5 to 17 years	31 376	5 720	5 720	800	2 756	306	225	197	—	197
Persons 65 years and over	17 256	2 616	2 616	345	1 286	353	49	35	—	35
Persons 75 years and over	8 676	1 305	1 305	183	619	183	38	27	—	27
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	59 404	9 266	9 266	1 617	4 964	761	263	283	—	283
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	182 439	31 717	31 717	4 557	14 874	3 208	898	788	—	788
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	327 298	60 286	60 286	7 561	24 637	7 381	1 858	1 179	—	1 179

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lockport city, Niagara County—Con.				Niagara Falls city, Niagara County					
	Tract 236	Tract 237	Tract 238	Tract 239	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 758	1 267	1 532	4 075	1 658	1 296	1 025	801	1 507	861
Less than \$5,000	133	210	95	146	57	308	103	38	168	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	244	344	157	491	153	325	109	103	566	164
\$10,000 to \$14,999	176	194	179	274	128	131	105	94	148	156
\$15,000 to \$24,999	375	224	276	730	193	312	195	203	279	172
\$25,000 to \$34,999	296	138	261	603	300	76	220	169	144	147
\$35,000 to \$49,999	355	85	349	851	418	67	115	125	130	96
\$50,000 to \$74,999	134	65	175	737	231	57	143	51	60	54
\$75,000 to \$99,999	29	7	29	117	77	20	35	18	12	28
\$100,000 or more	16	—	11	126	101	—	—	—	—	11
Median (dollars)	24 012	12 137	28 532	31 062	34 886	10 521	25 017	22 281	10 524	19 625
Mean (dollars)	27 455	16 903	30 263	37 251	44 933	16 081	28 104	25 840	16 713	24 968
Families	1 236	489	1 042	2 564	1 109	970	704	584	587	614
Median income (dollars)	26 037	21 635	32 417	41 450	40 417	9 706	28 952	25 349	20 028	21 645
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 488	889	1 306	3 461	1 515	769	818	716	948	773
Median income (dollars)	18 494	11 971	18 406	25 007	26 348	13 934	19 602	14 788	12 074	14 531
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.0	41.7	55.5	58.7	50.6	32.2	43.2	39.1	42.6	40.2
Median income (dollars)	26 957	21 547	26 615	33 544	32 319	27 679	30 799	22 414	26 563	25 296
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 563	932	1 428	3 851	1 585	1 274	1 052	674	1 280	815
Median income (dollars)	8 877	7 118	10 500	10 153	9 074	6 153	7 681	9 590	6 552	7 493
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.5	25.6	35.0	24.3	24.0	22.4	26.8	30.3	18.1	26.5
Median income (dollars)	16 517	14 051	16 935	18 620	22 050	16 635	15 391	15 857	16 481	16 161
Per capita income (dollars)	10 701	8 824	11 522	15 513	17 608	6 264	12 349	8 775	8 828	9 402
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 758	1 267	1 532	4 075	1 658	1 296	1 025	801	1 507	861
With earnings	1 394	836	1 181	2 834	1 286	807	682	637	907	650
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 568	20 039	31 662	41 554	43 846	18 964	29 135	23 741	19 933	25 801
With Social Security income	500	388	361	1 463	543	296	468	265	596	293
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 279	5 887	8 793	8 174	9 535	7 506	8 272	8 698	6 139	7 380
With public assistance income	173	188	162	155	72	304	119	126	283	173
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 261	3 292	3 926	4 846	4 949	3 231	3 715	4 802	3 435	5 671
With retirement income	330	198	243	1 026	333	174	285	142	200	196
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 350	4 146	6 841	8 600	8 726	5 088	6 881	6 416	3 847	3 663
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	29 202	23 016	34 350	44 742	55 455	16 362	32 068	27 521	22 940	27 014
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 934	20 204	29 870	43 911	59 553	10 101	26 077	23 141	18 468	27 047
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 020	27 011	40 018	45 460	51 106	24 805	35 533	31 961	28 926	26 968
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 992	27 525	41 185	47 586	59 370	30 938	37 882	30 532	32 754	34 986
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 108	26 604	37 205	47 425	67 417	27 532	40 238	29 459	32 837	39 688
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 023	28 435	46 033	47 730	50 989	31 921	37 020	31 364	32 692	28 937
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 180	8 120	18 406	24 147	32 790	10 130	16 248	22 348	11 894	13 670
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 635	7 055	11 980	18 574	13 551	7 813	10 126	14 565	8 773	10 782
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 282	12 937	25 710	28 518	56 063	16 137	28 091	35 491	18 970	21 625
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 236	489	1 042	2 564	1 109	970	704	584	587	614
Householder worked in 1989	889	388	841	2 017	833	532	399	442	398	350
With related children under 18 years	710	294	619	1 210	576	660	265	302	340	409
With related children under 5 years	303	170	270	553	191	317	120	133	151	149
Married-couple families	837	324	712	2 215	937	290	500	380	291	359
Householder worked in 1989	588	280	602	1 744	732	160	283	273	206	212
With related children under 18 years	418	166	396	1 060	478	101	141	166	129	220
With related children under 5 years	201	111	183	489	159	36	58	89	61	58
Female householder, no husband present	281	116	282	273	137	643	179	164	232	214
Householder worked in 1989	188	63	191	211	79	363	101	129	138	124
With related children under 18 years	220	97	182	126	80	531	118	111	161	178
With related children under 5 years	91	50	62	49	32	262	56	38	74	80
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	732	946	726	1 710	786	430	367	290	1 046	356
Nonfamily householder	522	778	490	1 511	549	326	321	217	920	247
65 years and over	170	295	147	799	207	115	141	65	408	87
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 519	2 482	4 040	9 654	4 106	3 469	2 348	2 264	2 823	2 410
Persons under 18 years	1 272	588	1 174	2 189	921	1 282	422	759	619	764
Related children under 18 years	1 266	582	1 159	2 189	921	1 276	412	759	608	764
Related children 5 to 17 years	830	364	763	1 577	657	854	262	554	406	546
Persons 65 years and over	541	366	427	1 781	666	344	564	251	578	272
Persons 75 years and over	182	159	184	765	252	97	213	101	298	138
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	220	142	130	114	46	473	130	47	178	137
Percent below poverty level	17.8	29.0	12.5	4.4	4.1	48.8	18.5	8.0	30.3	22.3
Householder worked in 1989	123	77	80	83	21	173	60	33	95	48
With related children under 18 years	210	121	109	84	46	398	108	47	154	124
With related children under 5 years	126	80	41	33	13	224	78	10	70	78
Married-couple families	68	34	40	44	—	37	33	10	20	29
Householder worked in 1989	28	26	22	31	—	—	27	10	16	6
With related children under 18 years	68	27	28	31	—	12	22	10	16	23
With related children under 5 years	44	25	16	7	—	12	22	—	9	17
Female householder, no husband present	142	95	85	61	40	417	97	37	123	90
Householder worked in 1989	90	42	53	52	21	173	33	23	50	42
With related children under 18 years	137	81	76	44	40	367	86	37	103	90
With related children under 5 years	77	46	20	26	13	193	56	10	55	50
Unrelated individuals	166	322	171	312	316	146	93	76	325	76
Nonfamily householder	83	250	84	245	117	110	63	62	279	38
65 years and over	28	114	—	112	19	26	35	6	151	22
Persons	847	750	574	678	435	1 782	443	323	854	536
Percent below poverty level	18.7	30.2	14.2	7.0	10.6	51.4	18.9	14.3	30.3	22.2
Persons under 18 years	392	233	237	160	73	962	188	187	308	266
Related children under 18 years	386	227	222	160	73	956	178	187	297	266
Related children 5 to 17 years	212	102	161	128	53	649	95	172	186	134
Persons 65 years and over	34	114	19	143	19	90	40	6	169	27
Persons 75 years and over	22	54	10	70	11	22	13	6	99	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	378	381	332	243	193	1 107	220	210	291	97
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 043	978	782	966	499	2 123	479	512	1 166	810
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 854	1 396	1 368	1 764	925	2 467	661	1 094	1 615	1 270

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.									
	Tract 207	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 128	1 501	1 386	1 050	1 653	1 223	1 071	393	1 828	1 544
Less than \$5,000	54	167	104	240	281	120	71	29	138	53
\$5,000 to \$9,999	108	494	202	269	373	304	192	74	345	182
\$10,000 to \$14,999	131	231	210	187	181	228	147	74	287	136
\$15,000 to \$24,999	206	290	270	153	305	236	258	78	350	332
\$25,000 to \$34,999	301	118	243	111	196	145	136	77	356	274
\$35,000 to \$49,999	217	105	189	90	242	120	171	32	192	371
\$50,000 to \$74,999	89	70	128	—	48	42	85	7	135	168
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	20	28	—	27	17	11	9	16	23
\$100,000 or more	3	6	12	—	—	11	—	13	9	5
Median (dollars)	27 571	11 308	20 888	10 342	14 744	13 809	19 080	17 974	18 466	27 078
Mean (dollars)	28 684	17 511	26 142	13 855	19 308	19 823	23 517	26 315	23 124	29 502
Families	854	724	892	462	933	685	682	118	1 135	1 130
Median income (dollars)	29 302	19 152	26 357	14 922	20 764	20 230	23 879	25 909	24 852	32 319
Males 15 years and over, with income	978	901	1 119	717	1 333	964	819	175	1 482	1 452
Median income (dollars)	22 113	12 312	16 875	8 353	9 981	13 026	15 604	18 594	14 452	19 282
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.5	37.7	48.0	22.9	32.0	37.7	36.5	40.6	37.7	47.9
Median income (dollars)	28 147	22 132	25 483	18 750	24 917	22 465	27 031	27 228	25 693	28 073
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 110	1 288	1 168	899	1 447	1 028	968	358	1 614	1 494
Median income (dollars)	9 301	7 182	8 120	6 725	7 351	6 574	7 279	11 373	7 781	7 813
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.4	19.4	27.3	22.6	22.2	22.1	21.0	17.3	26.6	29.0
Median income (dollars)	16 327	14 408	17 431	12 703	16 148	16 341	17 321	13 833	16 585	16 351
Per capita income (dollars)	10 672	8 746	11 271	7 047	8 547	8 882	10 689	17 175	10 239	11 271
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 128	1 501	1 386	1 050	1 653	1 223	1 071	393	1 828	1 544
With earnings	825	748	925	619	1 062	754	658	210	1 149	1 159
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 771	22 020	27 431	15 568	20 593	22 959	24 812	31 858	25 081	30 163
With Social Security income	387	819	564	354	635	460	540	184	774	610
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 163	6 643	8 397	6 799	7 324	6 824	8 060	7 746	8 993	7 858
With public assistance income	108	266	120	327	382	195	114	37	322	111
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 702	3 445	3 109	3 801	3 730	3 914	4 589	4 352	4 498	4 112
With retirement income	308	317	265	165	271	275	338	109	447	446
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 809	5 427	8 257	3 545	5 507	4 976	4 843	4 861	4 651	6 409
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 816	25 405	30 366	17 697	23 687	24 715	26 685	39 785	28 051	33 473
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 162	23 685	27 566	15 387	18 719	21 880	25 061	27 315	25 097	32 108
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 772	26 845	32 333	20 593	28 236	27 747	27 408	46 180	29 659	34 514
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 356	30 433	31 706	21 807	31 488	31 861	29 076	68 020	30 282	36 816
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 989	33 643	30 219	22 147	29 223	34 884	30 348	86 184	31 850	38 069
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 881	28 750	32 695	21 414	32 975	29 796	28 562	64 305	29 572	35 879
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 957	15 804	17 005	13 460	13 452	10 252	16 811	15 180	19 515	18 549
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 235	13 343	14 802	8 885	9 048	7 090	11 843	6 998	11 475	9 972
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 774	21 159	19 439	20 045	19 585	21 570	20 159	23 059	27 123	26 301
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	854	724	892	462	933	685	682	118	1 135	1 130
Householder worked in 1989	638	451	587	282	557	431	302	77	597	764
With related children under 18 years	447	342	379	292	468	371	217	45	424	513
With related children under 5 years	204	166	198	114	206	207	87	14	162	212
Married-couple families	653	471	716	235	482	446	521	53	799	897
Householder worked in 1989	501	297	459	157	339	320	233	46	452	624
With related children under 18 years	340	168	289	126	199	185	150	9	264	389
With related children under 5 years	182	99	150	42	69	114	64	—	72	171
Female householder, no husband present	163	216	120	222	378	174	149	53	253	198
Householder worked in 1989	107	133	75	125	159	66	61	26	100	129
With related children under 18 years	82	148	71	166	225	139	63	31	132	113
With related children under 5 years	22	67	40	72	115	71	23	14	78	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	339	858	554	684	1 038	668	465	303	822	501
Nonfamily householder	274	777	494	588	720	538	389	275	693	414
65 years and over	147	490	228	179	287	264	180	165	276	223
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 130	3 003	3 222	2 053	3 737	2 685	2 355	606	4 150	4 031
Persons under 18 years	894	665	705	530	830	637	422	61	805	1 038
Related children under 18 years	894	653	698	530	826	628	421	61	796	1 032
Related children 5 to 17 years	636	424	456	345	559	337	317	42	500	736
Persons 65 years and over	477	844	736	312	693	510	664	200	955	630
Persons 75 years and over	194	428	326	98	285	255	242	102	307	192
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	81	114	95	162	276	158	125	19	191	99
Percent below poverty level	9.5	15.7	10.7	35.1	29.6	23.1	18.3	16.1	16.8	8.8
Householder worked in 1989	59	56	36	74	118	49	47	19	55	41
With related children under 18 years	70	86	60	144	257	151	83	19	150	92
With related children under 5 years	46	61	54	88	145	87	37	14	85	50
Married-couple families	37	47	54	60	76	31	64	—	74	15
Householder worked in 1989	37	25	25	42	49	24	32	—	26	7
With related children under 18 years	32	26	35	47	63	31	38	—	60	15
With related children under 5 years	32	14	29	26	30	31	14	—	26	15
Female householder, no husband present	36	67	41	102	193	112	61	19	117	79
Householder worked in 1989	22	31	11	32	69	21	15	19	29	29
With related children under 18 years	30	60	25	97	187	105	45	19	90	72
With related children under 5 years	14	47	25	62	115	56	23	14	59	30
Unrelated individuals	63	342	130	308	313	184	92	61	225	96
Nonfamily householder	48	296	99	262	246	119	70	61	144	45
65 years and over	14	189	40	49	77	57	44	36	56	29
Persons	358	702	445	838	1 155	702	468	104	904	425
Percent below poverty level	11.4	23.4	13.8	40.8	30.9	26.1	19.9	17.2	21.8	10.5
Persons under 18 years	174	203	137	275	486	315	172	24	376	194
Related children under 18 years	174	191	130	275	482	306	171	24	367	188
Related children 5 to 17 years	107	108	65	125	303	165	128	5	198	127
Persons 65 years and over	14	216	96	55	89	64	83	36	76	51
Persons 75 years and over	7	94	64	33	16	34	54	29	50	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	115	250	152	362	520	325	163	45	415	175
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	501	1 027	585	1 085	1 430	884	542	122	1 171	578
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	985	1 570	1 179	1 513	2 067	1 383	904	252	1 980	1 289

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					North Tonawanda city, Niagara County			
	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225	Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 120	1 776	1 090	560	1 414	1 437	2 675	2 314	1 376
Less than \$5,000	38	100	42	17	52	33	43	41	42
\$5,000 to \$9,999	123	192	93	21	107	78	84	339	154
\$10,000 to \$14,999	138	153	96	88	139	124	114	213	110
\$15,000 to \$24,999	233	406	183	103	321	262	354	451	331
\$25,000 to \$34,999	190	306	243	120	258	316	480	509	283
\$35,000 to \$49,999	243	293	257	101	334	264	806	430	284
\$50,000 to \$74,999	137	262	150	86	174	293	579	266	130
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	44	26	24	29	54	154	65	34
\$100,000 or more	—	20	—	—	—	13	61	—	8
Median (dollars)	26 707	26 341	30 941	29 833	28 390	32 128	40 979	27 077	26 433
Mean (dollars)	29 193	32 114	31 742	32 611	30 681	35 918	42 470	29 124	29 683
Families	850	1 148	856	430	966	1 118	2 276	1 549	1 001
Median income (dollars)	32 644	32 868	33 232	33 269	33 225	37 161	43 010	31 381	29 599
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 025	1 574	985	515	1 326	1 472	2 854	2 126	1 233
Median income (dollars)	20 619	21 300	24 141	21 442	21 081	21 869	27 293	19 330	19 037
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.5	44.5	54.0	41.6	54.9	53.1	62.4	52.0	55.2
Median income (dollars)	29 667	29 572	31 468	33 068	29 398	31 821	32 846	26 219	24 446
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 102	1 604	1 023	505	1 269	1 451	2 606	2 166	1 318
Median income (dollars)	7 588	9 615	8 498	10 505	9 599	8 977	10 766	8 538	9 618
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.7	28.2	27.3	29.7	35.7	25.9	31.1	26.5	31.5
Median income (dollars)	14 634	18 643	18 036	17 222	16 479	18 839	21 929	16 906	18 094
Per capita income (dollars)	11 541	13 706	12 089	13 083	12 623	13 747	14 217	11 814	11 717
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 120	1 776	1 090	560	1 414	1 437	2 675	2 314	1 376
With earnings	822	1 266	813	396	1 132	1 086	2 349	1 631	1 039
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 019	33 263	33 242	33 632	31 069	37 734	41 585	31 594	29 897
With Social Security income	455	704	362	242	399	586	696	872	508
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 930	9 230	9 339	8 589	8 709	8 472	8 395	8 618	8 650
With public assistance income	70	68	55	25	18	46	49	182	114
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 336	2 945	4 969	5 179	5 741	5 090	3 548	3 465	4 839
With retirement income	330	433	281	178	331	403	476	520	307
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 694	6 977	7 305	6 395	7 843	5 249	9 507	5 428	6 191
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	33 168	38 809	34 325	37 425	35 172	40 790	45 980	34 404	33 334
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 480	41 027	33 796	42 582	37 758	46 174	47 400	34 564	31 953
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 585	37 343	34 740	33 817	33 382	37 463	44 428	34 275	34 467
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 993	41 585	37 767	38 408	37 297	42 416	47 905	35 891	36 434
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 971	47 064	40 155	46 257	41 473	48 688	49 049	38 415	38 283
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 904	38 447	36 190	32 712	34 235	38 191	46 549	33 918	35 180
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 753	18 800	16 543	31 246	21 703	29 196	26 867	20 273	20 683
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 448	17 278	14 378	15 278	13 586	18 826	25 252	15 559	15 625
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 137	22 192	21 226	40 071	26 454	32 411	27 996	25 074	29 657
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	850	1 148	856	430	966	1 118	2 276	1 549	1 001
Householder worked in 1989	617	764	616	291	722	836	1 901	1 149	765
With related children under 18 years	356	469	416	181	423	440	1 226	723	462
With related children under 5 years	143	176	165	49	201	160	406	362	203
Married-couple families	724	1 005	714	371	806	964	2 031	1 265	804
Householder worked in 1989	534	655	520	258	607	744	1 770	946	592
With related children under 18 years	285	378	308	156	354	394	1 110	563	325
With related children under 5 years	112	126	134	45	174	145	384	310	131
Female householder, no husband present	107	113	136	59	130	131	175	220	197
Householder worked in 1989	75	103	90	33	90	76	108	139	173
With related children under 18 years	71	78	108	25	58	31	79	133	137
With related children under 5 years	31	43	31	4	21	8	—	52	72
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	325	740	281	155	550	371	463	944	476
Nonfamily householder	270	628	234	130	448	319	399	765	375
65 years and over	122	249	111	77	124	172	150	365	194
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 804	4 202	2 860	1 395	3 438	3 804	8 014	5 723	3 531
Persons under 18 years	598	901	725	291	706	777	2 335	1 281	872
Related children under 18 years	593	895	725	291	694	777	2 328	1 265	872
Related children 5 to 17 years	445	638	519	230	505	572	1 746	880	627
Persons 65 years and over	550	859	479	316	423	656	709	1 053	632
Persons 75 years and over	139	349	158	122	121	184	220	405	222
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	64	75	50	5	26	17	37	59	61
Percent below poverty level	7.5	6.5	5.8	1.2	2.7	1.5	1.6	3.8	6.1
Householder worked in 1989	40	37	17	—	14	7	29	38	61
With related children under 18 years	51	52	41	5	19	7	29	39	61
With related children under 5 years	29	38	27	—	14	—	19	21	42
Married-couple families	20	27	17	—	7	17	19	8	5
Householder worked in 1989	13	6	5	—	—	7	19	8	5
With related children under 18 years	13	12	13	—	—	7	19	—	5
With related children under 5 years	5	6	5	—	—	—	19	—	5
Female householder, no husband present	44	41	33	5	19	—	18	51	56
Householder worked in 1989	27	31	12	—	14	—	10	30	56
With related children under 18 years	38	33	28	5	19	—	10	39	56
With related children under 5 years	24	25	22	—	14	—	—	21	37
Unrelated individuals	72	90	35	44	76	68	32	157	109
Nonfamily householder	56	83	21	26	59	49	25	104	60
65 years and over	17	30	21	17	19	47	8	53	34
Persons	248	264	202	55	144	108	166	291	311
Percent below poverty level	8.8	6.3	7.1	3.9	4.2	2.8	2.1	5.1	8.8
Persons under 18 years	83	63	84	3	38	7	67	68	135
Related children under 18 years	78	63	84	3	26	7	60	52	135
Related children 5 to 17 years	40	30	49	3	14	7	21	38	82
Persons 65 years and over	24	51	29	20	31	66	16	53	34
Persons 75 years and over	11	14	14	17	14	27	—	23	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	48	106	82	14	74	40	70	94	100
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	291	427	384	81	177	138	208	439	430
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	724	1 004	701	293	761	506	856	1 244	1 032

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	North Tonawanda city, Niagara County—Con.			Remainder of Niagara County					
	Tract 231	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	Tract 234.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 148	1 526	3 109	953	2 848	1 695	2 020	2 002	2 524
Less than \$5,000	30	113	95	50	82	13	38	67	112
\$5,000 to \$9,999	136	322	294	97	244	75	97	180	198
\$10,000 to \$14,999	129	182	309	55	229	68	149	156	214
\$15,000 to \$24,999	313	223	600	179	744	222	333	253	332
\$25,000 to \$34,999	228	243	682	217	606	243	431	405	409
\$35,000 to \$49,999	191	268	664	202	467	449	346	514	554
\$50,000 to \$74,999	107	81	399	123	344	414	420	282	460
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	48	58	16	71	174	171	114	148
\$100,000 or more	3	46	8	14	61	37	35	31	97
Median (dollars)	24 190	21 250	27 765	30 047	26 495	42 676	34 120	33 000	34 931
Mean (dollars)	27 029	27 398	30 842	31 822	31 976	48 182	40 364	36 684	40 331
Families	727	736	2 227	797	2 011	1 439	1 699	1 419	2 046
Median income (dollars)	29 696	33 148	33 634	32 099	30 450	45 596	41 985	38 041	39 903
Males 15 years and over, with income	996	1 130	2 718	969	2 612	1 900	2 241	1 989	2 687
Median income (dollars)	18 976	20 500	21 270	20 091	20 588	26 974	24 426	22 010	23 393
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.3	58.4	51.6	54.3	54.2	62.1	59.9	55.1	55.5
Median income (dollars)	23 082	26 596	30 565	27 368	28 438	32 076	33 107	30 202	33 517
Females 15 years and over, with income	980	1 300	2 865	932	2 529	1 667	1 951	1 901	2 398
Median income (dollars)	10 289	9 533	9 818	7 805	9 531	10 691	8 369	10 527	9 784
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.5	30.2	29.0	29.5	35.2	28.8	25.2	28.2	27.0
Median income (dollars)	17 105	16 141	18 381	15 225	19 172	20 806	15 946	20 960	16 788
Per capita income (dollars)	10 815	12 737	12 503	11 230	12 769	16 478	13 946	14 454	13 494
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 148	1 526	3 109	953	2 848	1 695	2 020	2 002	2 524
With earnings	906	1 012	2 455	807	2 373	1 444	1 677	1 565	2 069
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 178	32 373	31 974	31 357	31 567	48 171	41 153	38 327	40 309
With Social Security income	320	505	920	279	802	443	518	595	581
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 305	7 536	8 038	8 197	8 093	9 342	8 588	8 708	8 486
With public assistance income	95	189	134	107	148	29	98	94	180
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 801	3 386	2 860	3 846	3 789	2 959	4 064	4 367	4 352
With retirement income	187	269	545	142	497	389	382	438	541
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 109	7 074	7 687	5 058	6 732	8 169	5 723	6 528	8 014
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	31 015	38 751	35 149	34 790	36 441	52 626	44 116	42 187	44 473
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 097	34 646	36 290	31 795	34 370	48 235	42 162	44 727	42 631
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 776	43 532	34 174	37 425	38 118	56 516	45 763	40 051	46 705
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 966	45 236	37 829	37 818	40 110	54 048	45 077	43 697	49 583
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 748	45 648	41 090	34 039	39 401	50 087	44 078	46 579	50 186
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 688	44 840	35 264	41 635	40 654	57 711	45 938	41 313	48 925
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 978	16 934	21 215	20 207	19 664	36 170	20 742	21 095	17 579
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 606	8 522	15 177	17 719	14 615	27 546	19 902	22 923	13 374
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 665	35 944	27 289	22 471	25 537	41 280	21 458	18 233	29 460
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	727	736	2 227	797	2 011	1 439	1 699	1 419	2 046
Householder worked in 1989	568	578	1 797	664	1 564	1 217	1 410	1 130	1 612
With related children under 18 years	437	404	1 053	418	930	687	798	655	1 134
With related children under 5 years	131	198	448	121	416	235	329	244	389
Married-couple families	553	568	1 851	587	1 616	1 299	1 501	1 303	1 709
Householder worked in 1989	467	493	1 518	482	1 310	1 102	1 267	1 048	1 360
With related children under 18 years	332	282	841	310	714	629	711	590	898
With related children under 5 years	93	129	361	95	358	223	312	223	320
Female householder, no husband present	125	163	329	149	318	86	137	59	264
Householder worked in 1989	68	80	242	126	194	67	88	37	189
With related children under 18 years	83	117	165	98	188	32	68	43	195
With related children under 5 years	23	64	76	23	46	12	17	9	53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	574	943	1 085	178	1 008	334	426	690	683
Nonfamily householder	421	790	882	156	837	256	321	583	478
65 years and over	168	376	348	83	254	144	154	249	232
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 834	3 223	7 704	2 732	7 140	5 004	5 877	5 037	7 233
Persons under 18 years	748	779	1 798	719	1 710	1 273	1 413	1 157	2 109
Related children under 18 years	743	779	1 798	719	1 710	1 273	1 395	1 157	2 093
Related children 5 to 17 years	508	534	1 260	575	1 171	942	980	841	1 528
Persons 65 years and over	348	524	1 098	293	860	503	649	789	763
Persons 75 years and over	111	284	405	63	261	158	209	297	242
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	74	83	132	54	163	20	65	58	175
Percent below poverty level	10.2	11.3	5.9	6.8	8.1	1.4	3.8	4.1	8.6
Householder worked in 1989	6	26	65	38	101	14	58	28	113
With related children under 18 years	58	75	110	45	129	14	58	44	168
With related children under 5 years	24	55	91	10	39	14	32	21	71
Married-couple families	31	12	56	25	69	20	39	49	29
Householder worked in 1989	6	4	15	14	61	14	32	28	22
With related children under 18 years	15	4	34	21	35	14	32	35	22
With related children under 5 years	6	—	25	—	19	14	15	12	9
Female householder, no husband present	43	71	76	24	94	—	26	9	113
Householder worked in 1989	—	22	50	24	40	—	26	—	65
With related children under 18 years	43	71	76	24	94	—	26	9	113
With related children under 5 years	18	55	66	10	20	—	17	9	46
Unrelated individuals	84	198	173	45	114	40	49	97	143
Nonfamily householder	44	164	108	35	62	16	31	81	76
65 years and over	12	61	33	12	35	9	7	41	36
Persons	294	415	528	199	662	146	298	276	702
Percent below poverty level	10.4	12.9	6.9	7.3	9.3	2.9	5.1	5.5	9.7
Persons under 18 years	100	116	171	58	309	64	150	65	355
Related children under 18 years	100	116	171	58	309	64	132	65	339
Related children 5 to 17 years	70	46	42	49	226	23	85	49	225
Persons 65 years and over	46	61	77	21	43	9	23	54	49
Persons 75 years and over	34	41	48	6	23	9	16	17	38
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	79	186	192	112	176	36	78	68	263
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	412	609	972	363	906	295	356	348	898
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	879	1 138	1 726	831	1 907	596	890	879	1 858

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02	Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	3 401	—	1 939	735	1 285	940	2 197	1 057
Less than \$5,000	59	—	28	25	21	16	49	31
\$5,000 to \$9,999	321	—	91	93	80	67	190	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	192	—	110	48	135	76	263	98
\$15,000 to \$24,999	529	—	376	150	218	174	394	268
\$25,000 to \$34,999	742	—	407	153	210	161	381	185
\$35,000 to \$49,999	815	—	480	158	383	263	380	212
\$50,000 to \$74,999	591	—	319	80	187	128	421	126
\$75,000 to \$99,999	65	—	108	20	41	53	113	66
\$100,000 or more	87	—	20	8	10	2	6	22
Median (dollars)	32 445	—	34 076	27 111	33 507	33 889	29 441	29 428
Mean (dollars)	37 509	—	37 107	30 975	34 965	35 465	34 649	35 891
Families	2 502	—	1 574	516	1 098	754	1 661	820
Median income (dollars)	36 168	—	35 919	32 391	36 228	36 615	33 493	31 646
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 218	—	2 079	650	1 329	991	2 154	1 116
Median income (dollars)	23 057	—	21 398	21 339	21 526	21 714	20 419	19 605
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.0	—	55.5	52.5	59.4	55.0	51.1	52.1
Median income (dollars)	30 854	—	29 444	26 420	31 154	33 656	32 146	30 320
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 950	—	1 831	662	1 162	775	2 145	938
Median income (dollars)	9 671	—	9 381	8 696	8 295	9 635	9 237	9 700
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.3	—	27.1	26.3	27.6	30.8	27.7	30.4
Median income (dollars)	18 044	—	16 546	17 500	17 146	19 402	16 028	15 938
Per capita income (dollars)	14 340	—	12 600	12 227	12 154	12 411	12 839	12 615
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	3 401	—	1 939	735	1 285	940	2 197	1 057
With earnings	2 856	—	1 588	544	1 078	761	1 822	845
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 769	—	36 476	32 262	35 335	36 424	33 851	36 992
With Social Security income	711	—	517	250	331	275	670	322
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 462	—	8 413	8 045	9 160	8 471	8 399	8 440
With public assistance income	120	—	89	40	29	50	85	51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 430	—	4 997	3 985	3 959	3 575	4 135	4 389
With retirement income	558	—	429	176	274	217	485	242
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 125	—	9 593	6 918	6 897	5 828	7 130	7 169
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	39 513	—	39 416	36 466	37 529	39 015	38 013	39 256
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 214	—	37 812	36 299	38 115	35 250	36 499	35 019
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 801	—	40 941	36 654	37 002	42 761	39 307	42 916
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 562	—	39 814	39 348	38 793	40 908	41 116	42 445
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 675	—	38 855	40 565	39 625	38 813	41 140	38 607
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 671	—	40 738	38 079	38 016	42 619	41 096	45 588
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 300	—	37 464	20 672	25 039	23 284	18 993	15 646
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 151	—	30 852	17 281	23 175	19 339	9 722	12 395
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 119	—	44 387	25 758	26 403	31 052	28 102	19 074
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	2 502	—	1 574	516	1 098	754	1 661	820
Householder worked in 1989	2 008	—	1 276	400	904	619	1 322	665
With related children under 18 years	1 281	—	783	279	551	398	774	399
With related children under 5 years	578	—	263	129	218	162	300	167
Married-couple families	2 174	—	1 377	439	979	605	1 427	713
Householder worked in 1989	1 768	—	1 131	344	804	494	1 184	595
With related children under 18 years	1 073	—	683	229	483	284	661	340
With related children under 5 years	499	—	240	103	206	135	265	146
Female householder, no husband present	269	—	131	60	97	95	228	76
Householder worked in 1989	193	—	99	39	84	79	132	50
With related children under 18 years	187	—	76	36	56	65	113	39
With related children under 5 years	58	—	11	17	—	27	35	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 151	—	474	262	240	259	678	351
Nonfamily householder	899	—	365	219	187	186	536	237
65 years and over	194	—	133	106	94	89	204	85
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 850	—	5 613	1 866	3 733	2 682	5 819	2 987
Persons under 18 years	2 329	—	1 528	512	1 017	828	1 443	853
Related children under 18 years	2 329	—	1 516	510	1 017	826	1 433	827
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 592	—	1 153	348	782	631	1 075	614
Persons 65 years and over	740	—	583	297	406	307	771	379
Persons 75 years and over	216	—	236	130	176	100	342	93
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	125	—	55	28	51	48	78	57
Percent below poverty level	5.0	—	3.5	5.4	4.6	6.4	4.7	7.0
Householder worked in 1989	53	—	53	18	40	31	47	36
With related children under 18 years	99	—	48	19	39	45	78	46
With related children under 5 years	48	—	20	15	20	26	39	26
Married-couple families	26	—	38	10	40	6	31	41
Householder worked in 1989	10	—	36	8	29	3	31	30
With related children under 18 years	—	—	38	5	34	3	31	30
With related children under 5 years	—	—	20	5	20	1	21	16
Female householder, no husband present	99	—	17	18	11	35	47	16
Householder worked in 1989	43	—	17	10	11	21	16	6
With related children under 18 years	99	—	10	14	5	35	47	16
With related children under 5 years	48	—	—	10	—	25	18	10
Unrelated individuals	164	—	59	53	42	85	136	84
Nonfamily householder	76	—	34	39	32	33	61	47
65 years and over	13	—	22	19	20	19	19	23
Persons	518	—	325	123	237	267	453	358
Percent below poverty level	5.9	—	5.8	6.6	6.3	10.0	7.8	12.0
Persons under 18 years	192	—	171	29	94	125	213	181
Related children under 18 years	192	—	159	27	94	123	203	161
Related children 5 to 17 years	135	—	128	12	68	92	136	138
Persons 65 years and over	40	—	29	21	32	22	26	40
Persons 75 years and over	20	—	17	11	18	19	18	23
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	113	—	102	48	64	72	136	69
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	851	—	473	196	374	311	729	529
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 908	—	1 174	507	905	640	1 867	878

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 243.01	Tract 243.02	Tract 243.03	Tract 244.01	Tract 244.02	Tract 244.03	Tract 245.01	Tract 245.02
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	534	1 586	1 676	1 297	3 957	229	1 024	1 481
Less than \$5,000	19	45	22	31	64	24	9	37
\$5,000 to \$9,999	55	157	127	110	94	20	42	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	161	85	101	210	10	89	90
\$15,000 to \$24,999	105	259	297	181	453	52	119	398
\$25,000 to \$34,999	112	277	278	250	607	61	159	207
\$35,000 to \$49,999	111	329	387	258	951	42	230	317
\$50,000 to \$74,999	72	288	352	301	985	20	212	255
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20	47	105	48	355	—	101	90
\$100,000 or more	7	23	23	17	238	—	63	29
Median (dollars)	29 359	31 226	35 636	33 822	42 131	26 932	41 434	31 806
Mean (dollars)	33 529	34 522	38 921	36 905	49 752	25 888	47 054	38 108
Families	370	1 316	1 367	858	3 346	173	815	1 191
Median income (dollars)	34 167	33 245	39 025	40 595	45 935	32 303	46 344	36 534
Males 15 years and over, with income	476	1 603	1 767	1 056	4 649	222	1 009	1 560
Median income (dollars)	21 731	21 234	25 267	28 598	26 724	19 792	29 767	21 043
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.8	55.3	56.6	51.2	51.8	26.1	54.8	54.1
Median income (dollars)	30 300	32 333	32 395	34 757	36 156	27 266	40 283	30 269
Females 15 years and over, with income	470	1 404	1 535	1 285	4 470	210	956	1 419
Median income (dollars)	9 667	8 349	8 678	10 748	7 914	4 333	10 797	8 918
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.9	26.9	26.3	25.5	26.8	12.4	24.6	29.1
Median income (dollars)	17 019	16 364	17 462	19 730	17 860	18 611	19 750	18 036
Per capita income (dollars)	13 821	12 260	13 678	15 924	16 091	8 202	16 744	13 597
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	534	1 586	1 676	1 297	3 957	229	1 024	1 481
With earnings	398	1 268	1 389	907	3 231	151	824	1 262
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 882	34 682	39 619	38 149	50 284	27 493	46 232	36 793
With Social Security income	185	427	504	473	1 218	114	296	430
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 042	8 649	7 953	9 823	8 955	8 185	9 218	9 307
With public assistance income	14	117	24	24	92	—	36	65
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 505	5 427	8 188	5 522	7 574	—	4 772	3 841
With retirement income	115	361	408	331	978	69	208	293
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 905	7 497	7 178	12 977	9 353	6 181	9 391	7 284
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	39 579	37 063	42 947	42 506	52 746	31 691	52 658	41 366
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 459	36 731	41 465	41 849	52 625	38 043	52 144	36 230
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 662	37 338	44 148	42 896	52 842	27 270	53 227	45 108
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 431	39 114	44 441	45 691	54 298	31 691	56 193	43 135
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 252	41 868	43 112	46 849	54 217	38 043	56 857	39 200
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 900	37 079	45 542	45 006	54 368	27 270	55 472	45 891
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 846	22 047	25 318	19 483	33 715	—	22 193	28 394
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 379	13 006	23 243	13 275	25 142	—	19 500	19 176
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 819	37 821	26 457	25 372	38 344	—	27 041	37 611
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	370	1 316	1 367	858	3 346	173	815	1 191
Householder worked in 1989	286	993	1 137	619	2 712	126	681	933
With related children under 18 years	161	636	651	327	1 535	81	438	519
With related children under 5 years	66	256	269	147	534	29	137	201
Married-couple families	321	1 144	1 201	729	3 037	173	719	1 044
Householder worked in 1989	258	880	1 016	544	2 508	126	604	809
With related children under 18 years	131	510	567	279	1 440	81	382	447
With related children under 5 years	61	221	243	121	499	29	121	185
Female householder, no husband present	38	129	96	76	231	—	84	106
Householder worked in 1989	26	70	71	39	167	—	68	93
With related children under 18 years	28	98	43	37	81	—	56	53
With related children under 5 years	5	30	20	20	21	—	16	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	193	332	414	509	795	56	242	360
Nonfamily householder	164	270	309	439	611	56	209	290
65 years and over	85	93	167	189	288	46	105	103
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 303	4 466	4 739	2 944	11 215	709	2 880	4 064
Persons under 18 years	307	1 180	1 210	594	2 747	245	826	1 069
Related children under 18 years	307	1 180	1 203	594	2 747	245	826	1 069
Related children 5 to 17 years	233	887	893	426	2 039	186	642	794
Persons 65 years and over	220	495	564	640	1 487	113	358	562
Persons 75 years and over	89	191	192	245	513	31	124	203
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	17	129	34	57	88	4	15	63
Percent below poverty level	4.6	9.8	2.5	6.6	2.6	2.3	1.8	5.3
Householder worked in 1989	10	85	19	21	56	—	8	33
With related children under 18 years	8	100	24	37	72	4	13	56
With related children under 5 years	2	46	—	21	52	4	10	13
Married-couple families	11	63	26	24	81	4	5	28
Householder worked in 1989	6	41	11	10	56	—	5	21
With related children under 18 years	4	34	16	16	65	4	5	21
With related children under 5 years	—	29	—	16	45	4	5	7
Female householder, no husband present	6	51	—	22	—	—	10	25
Householder worked in 1989	4	29	—	11	—	—	3	12
With related children under 18 years	4	51	—	16	—	—	8	25
With related children under 5 years	2	17	—	5	—	—	5	6
Unrelated individuals	41	60	54	52	67	20	11	42
Nonfamily householder	25	37	45	35	45	20	9	13
65 years and over	21	20	30	15	18	10	2	12
Persons	87	492	163	225	424	37	63	267
Percent below poverty level	6.7	11.0	3.4	7.6	3.8	5.2	2.2	6.6
Persons under 18 years	16	209	45	78	175	10	30	135
Related children under 18 years	16	209	45	78	175	10	30	135
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	151	45	47	98	5	16	116
Persons 65 years and over	29	33	49	45	41	10	4	12
Persons 75 years and over	6	20	22	13	24	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	26	114	16	59	146	37	31	158
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	124	660	241	274	625	37	97	391
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	295	1 322	816	513	1 299	284	321	1 017

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Niagara County				Lockport city, Ni- agara County	
	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 235	Tract 235 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons -----	1 036 941	204 812	204 812	22 824	50 770	34 385	2 885	2 885
Native -----	996 049	196 799	196 799	22 387	47 276	33 373	2 864	2 864
Foreign born -----	40 892	8 013	8 013	437	3 494	1 012	21	21
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households -----	7 155	1 158	1 158	121	670	181	6	6
Persons 5 years and over -----	969 966	191 032	191 032	21 019	47 559	32 029	2 638	2 638
Speak a language other than English -----	75 522	11 380	11 380	1 012	4 648	2 001	110	110
Do not speak English "very well" -----	22 805	3 476	3 476	322	1 689	541	29	29
In linguistically isolated households -----	10 776	1 634	1 634	148	962	282	6	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	250 946	49 288	49 288	5 166	10 784	8 188	583	583
Preprimary school -----	20 550	3 895	3 895	438	803	622	53	53
Public school -----	11 823	2 477	2 477	253	470	320	47	47
Elementary or high school -----	152 450	32 271	32 271	3 330	7 091	5 418	395	395
Public school -----	129 421	29 439	29 439	3 131	6 074	4 784	388	388
College -----	77 946	13 122	13 122	1 398	2 890	2 148	135	135
Public college -----	59 892	9 541	9 541	1 159	2 046	1 750	105	105
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over -----	700 643	136 355	136 355	15 023	35 610	22 707	1 869	1 869
Less than 9th grade -----	56 351	11 167	11 167	1 271	4 046	1 641	290	290
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	99 616	20 820	20 820	2 624	7 087	2 919	378	378
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	234 782	51 073	51 073	5 182	13 364	8 695	631	631
Some college, no degree -----	113 089	22 124	22 124	2 484	5 014	3 710	260	260
Associate degree -----	61 058	12 202	12 202	1 277	2 341	2 366	179	179
Bachelor's degree -----	82 748	12 031	12 031	1 403	2 575	2 220	103	103
Graduate or professional degree -----	52 999	6 938	6 938	782	1 183	1 156	28	28
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	77.7	76.5	76.5	74.1	68.7	79.9	64.3	64.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	19.4	13.9	13.9	14.5	10.6	14.9	7.0	7.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 092	1 229	1 229	1 288	1 165	1 206	1 446	1 446
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over -----	969 966	191 032	191 032	21 019	47 559	32 029	2 638	2 638
Some house -----	621 376	121 956	121 956	11 759	31 799	21 539	1 684	1 684
Different house in United States -----	343 311	68 244	68 244	9 183	15 495	10 443	948	948
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	96 870	16 485	16 485	144	10 572	404	34	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	165 470	30 804	30 804	7 032	1 954	5 313	729	729
Different MSA/PMSA -----	67 486	18 672	18 672	1 657	2 630	4 488	137	137
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	13 485	2 283	2 283	350	339	238	48	48
Abroad -----	5 279	832	832	77	265	47	6	6
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over -----	482 479	92 864	92 864	9 738	20 467	16 647	1 191	1 191
Car, truck, or van -----	434 811	85 337	85 337	8 858	17 959	15 567	1 083	1 083
Drove alone -----	382 331	75 880	75 880	7 851	15 550	13 744	969	969
Carpooled -----	52 480	9 457	9 457	1 007	2 409	1 823	114	114
Public transportation -----	15 535	1 396	1 396	304	698	112	48	48
Other means -----	22 900	4 448	4 448	487	1 604	711	42	42
Worked at home -----	9 233	1 683	1 683	89	206	257	18	18
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	19.3	18.3	18.3	16.5	15.6	18.8	17.7	17.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	434 802	66 883	66 883	7 826	17 096	7 791	952	952
Central city -----	170 409	20 802	20 802	206	12 424	863	43	43
Outside central city -----	264 393	46 081	46 081	7 620	4 672	6 928	909	909
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	47 677	25 981	25 981	1 912	3 371	8 856	239	239
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over -----	829 995	160 868	160 868	17 786	41 268	26 797	2 232	2 232
In labor force -----	523 688	101 569	101 569	10 885	23 207	18 098	1 379	1 379
Employed -----	492 423	94 880	94 880	10 073	21 109	17 042	1 261	1 261
Unemployed -----	30 232	6 393	6 393	797	2 083	1 015	118	118
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.8	6.3	6.3	7.3	9.0	5.6	8.6	8.6
Females 16 years and over -----	441 164	85 140	85 140	9 687	22 593	14 205	1 209	1 209
Employed -----	228 018	43 539	43 539	4 634	10 032	8 029	581	581
Unemployed -----	11 997	2 621	2 621	322	886	422	33	33
With own children under 6 years -----	57 195	11 858	11 858	1 587	2 751	2 032	264	264
In labor force -----	33 991	6 885	6 885	954	1 375	1 345	158	158
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	62 251	13 366	13 366	1 330	2 619	2 319	188	188
In labor force -----	46 819	10 326	10 326	1 041	2 103	1 869	175	175
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	53 393	10 897	10 897	1 083	2 320	1 785	120	120
Not enrolled in school -----	9 437	2 092	2 092	305	584	312	39	39
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	3 536	786	786	128	205	135	23	23
Not high school graduate -----	3 773	820	820	135	257	90	9	9
Employed -----	1 617	347	347	59	117	33	9	9
Unemployed -----	655	187	187	32	51	29	9	9
Not in labor force -----	1 501	286	286	44	89	28	9	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	562 588	108 893	108 893	11 684	24 660	18 981	1 482	1 482
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	411 889	80 745	80 745	8 964	17 903	13 994	1 217	1 217
50 to 52 weeks -----	306 421	59 373	59 373	6 718	12 908	10 648	889	889
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	657 210	127 790	127 790	13 899	30 165	21 716	1 784	1 784
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	23 448	4 723	4 723	636	1 428	720	98	98
With a mobility limitation -----	13 376	2 716	2 716	401	887	409	65	65
In labor force -----	3 167	658	658	136	182	100	31	31
With a self-care limitation -----	15 995	3 338	3 338	442	910	501	71	71
With a work disability -----	48 414	10 266	10 266	1 235	3 358	1 560	181	181
In labor force -----	18 462	4 012	4 012	482	1 213	593	60	60
Prevented from working -----	25 264	5 303	5 303	637	1 867	800	101	101
No work disability -----	608 796	117 524	117 524	12 664	26 807	20 156	1 603	1 603
In labor force -----	488 598	94 300	94 300	10 152	21 009	16 972	1 319	1 319
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	160 002	30 643	30 643	3 406	10 544	4 984	329	329
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	30 076	5 117	5 117	625	1 970	904	46	46
With a mobility limitation -----	23 229	3 995	3 995	470	1 494	729	40	40
With a self-care limitation -----	17 620	2 854	2 854	383	1 190	474	26	26

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagoro County							
	Tract 202	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons -----	421	1 185	2 237	1 268	2 517	1 477	2 781	3 391
Native -----	387	1 140	2 019	1 185	2 173	1 361	2 502	3 218
Foreign born -----	34	45	218	83	344	116	279	173
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households -----	—	—	43	15	114	31	56	69
Persons 5 years and over -----	387	1 076	2 111	1 198	2 360	1 416	2 605	3 204
Speak a language other than English -----	9	35	188	52	376	167	387	427
Do not speak English "very well" -----	—	—	58	15	178	80	131	127
In linguistically isolated households -----	—	—	43	15	146	38	98	93
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	170	322	436	288	454	321	409	569
Preprimary school -----	8	17	46	—	25	25	12	22
Public school -----	8	12	7	—	5	25	12	11
Elementary or high school -----	66	243	242	240	315	235	270	418
Public school -----	59	188	182	236	290	189	240	376
College -----	96	62	148	48	114	61	127	129
Public college -----	47	40	85	25	97	42	111	122
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over -----	220	739	1 629	842	1 863	1 083	2 014	2 545
Less than 9th grade -----	30	29	179	155	352	219	305	420
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	87	209	404	206	457	177	533	623
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	42	332	541	298	677	385	710	1 021
Some college, no degree -----	61	76	256	93	222	175	228	315
Associate degree -----	—	55	99	18	52	51	123	73
Bachelor's degree -----	—	21	116	56	77	37	73	71
Graduate or professional degree -----	—	17	34	16	26	39	42	22
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	46.8	67.8	64.2	57.1	56.6	63.4	58.4	59.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	—	5.1	9.2	8.6	5.5	7.0	5.7	3.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 435	2 128	1 048	1 086	968	1 487	1 139	1 188
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over -----	387	1 076	2 111	1 198	2 360	1 416	2 605	3 204
Same house -----	98	777	1 256	761	1 726	756	1 526	2 148
Different house in United States -----	265	299	855	437	634	660	1 047	994
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	164	179	589	267	489	458	693	753
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	33	20	105	96	70	89	119	110
Different MSA/PMSA -----	58	60	146	61	69	90	214	123
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	10	40	15	13	6	23	21	8
Abroad -----	24	—	—	—	—	—	32	62
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over -----	126	400	814	469	746	449	1 007	1 267
Car, truck, or van -----	83	344	596	371	574	291	719	1 031
Drove alone -----	51	296	416	291	458	201	615	880
Carpooled -----	32	48	180	80	116	90	104	151
Public transportation -----	12	27	76	—	77	42	54	35
Other means -----	31	23	142	98	88	107	209	182
Worked at home -----	—	6	—	—	7	9	25	19
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	16.7	15.3	17.7	15.8	16.6	13.5	13.9	18.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	119	348	700	392	668	449	888	1 028
Central city -----	70	235	501	282	485	398	729	763
Outside central city -----	49	113	199	110	183	51	159	265
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	7	52	114	77	78	—	119	239
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over -----	319	850	1 937	1 004	2 116	1 214	2 351	2 844
In labor force -----	155	474	962	560	910	595	1 213	1 477
Employed -----	126	412	858	469	808	479	1 052	1 292
Unemployed -----	29	62	104	91	102	116	161	185
Percent of civilian labor force -----	18.7	13.1	10.8	16.3	11.2	19.5	13.3	12.5
Females 16 years and over -----	171	441	1 153	514	1 276	693	1 249	1 517
Employed -----	45	165	428	198	372	278	511	624
Unemployed -----	18	24	37	29	69	19	60	76
With own children under 6 years -----	33	110	93	65	125	74	127	124
In labor force -----	25	58	48	19	80	41	37	56
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	54	41	71	122	115	98	113	183
In labor force -----	21	14	71	95	81	56	72	127
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	51	42	128	68	90	63	108	119
Not enrolled in school -----	13	7	13	22	15	6	52	38
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	13	7	—	8	8	6	18	24
Not high school graduate -----	13	7	6	8	7	6	12	31
Employed -----	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	7
Unemployed -----	8	7	—	—	—	6	7	9
Not in labor force -----	5	—	—	8	—	—	5	15
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	235	510	982	581	976	623	1 260	1 484
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	152	362	665	358	783	457	914	1 071
50 to 52 weeks -----	62	259	504	222	495	283	614	815
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	289	649	1 259	777	1 321	839	1 621	1 975
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	36	44	84	60	92	64	130	157
With a mobility limitation -----	28	40	69	41	67	36	80	100
In labor force -----	—	5	19	—	7	24	14	45
With a self-care limitation -----	27	12	31	33	59	37	97	91
With a work disability -----	60	122	142	112	190	237	266	370
In labor force -----	9	62	42	28	45	104	55	197
Prevented from working -----	43	60	84	65	145	124	186	157
No work disability -----	229	527	1 117	665	1 131	602	1 355	1 605
In labor force -----	125	385	888	525	809	465	1 065	1 178
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	30	201	523	227	795	259	613	869
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	9	38	158	68	168	86	178	212
With a mobility limitation -----	—	32	107	61	148	71	137	124
With a self-care limitation -----	9	21	101	31	95	57	99	138

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Niagara County		Lackport city, Ni- agara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lackport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawando city	Tract 235	Tract 235 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	492 423	94 880	94 880	10 073	21 109	17 042	1 261	1 261
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	56 564	9 171	9 171	870	1 903	1 643	83	83
Professional specialty occupations	73 468	11 479	11 479	1 216	2 110	2 224	103	103
Technicians and related support occupations	17 725	3 286	3 286	343	821	629	54	54
Sales occupations	63 933	11 011	11 011	1 124	2 632	1 979	146	146
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	82 762	14 030	14 030	1 331	3 408	2 909	168	168
Private household occupations	872	128	128	13	32	52	—	—
Protective service occupations	9 688	1 805	1 805	270	458	328	38	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	55 995	12 461	12 461	1 464	3 450	2 160	185	185
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 778	1 311	1 311	125	98	115	18	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	56 015	12 815	12 815	1 123	2 436	2 191	151	151
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	32 657	9 314	9 314	1 156	1 866	1 599	150	150
Transportation and material moving occupations	18 648	3 749	3 749	550	718	621	70	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19 318	4 320	4 320	488	1 177	592	95	95
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	404 546	78 960	78 960	9 277	21 703	13 381	1 056	1 056
Less than \$5,000	16 848	3 156	3 156	547	1 428	397	35	35
\$5,000 to \$9,999	41 964	8 629	8 629	1 296	3 609	1 335	128	128
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36 136	7 330	7 330	932	2 728	1 136	152	152
\$15,000 to \$24,999	72 760	14 467	14 467	1 808	4 294	2 512	248	248
\$25,000 to \$34,999	67 910	14 141	14 141	1 410	3 682	2 705	164	164
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78 960	15 840	15 840	1 788	3 405	2 899	217	217
\$50,000 to \$74,999	61 041	11 266	11 266	1 173	1 948	1 848	97	97
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17 578	2 899	2 899	181	436	418	15	15
\$100,000 or more	11 349	1 232	1 232	142	173	131	—	—
Median (dollars)	30 039	29 237	29 237	25 383	21 848	29 730	23 818	23 818
Mean (dollars)	35 872	33 468	33 468	30 595	26 844	32 691	26 855	26 855
Families	278 957	56 050	56 050	5 814	13 625	9 481	724	724
Median income (dollars)	36 567	34 773	34 773	33 017	28 775	35 291	28 646	28 646
Per capita income (dollars)	14 132	13 041	13 041	12 706	11 593	12 808	10 435	10 435
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	404 546	78 960	78 960	9 277	21 703	13 381	1 056	1 056
With earnings	305 338	59 708	59 708	6 697	14 526	10 314	792	792
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 566	35 054	35 054	33 034	28 816	34 310	28 032	28 032
With Social Security income	135 138	26 199	26 199	2 959	9 064	4 379	319	319
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 399	8 340	8 340	8 073	8 080	8 244	8 426	8 426
With public assistance income	24 967	5 019	5 019	660	2 160	775	86	86
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 290	4 238	4 238	4 354	4 162	3 616	5 314	5 314
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	42 440	38 805	38 805	36 155	32 858	38 213	29 609	29 609
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 129	37 838	37 838	33 037	32 075	39 034	27 007	27 007
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 978	41 963	41 963	40 509	36 778	40 911	33 165	33 165
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 572	42 955	42 955	39 158	39 807	43 503	31 653	31 653
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 541	20 552	20 552	17 608	17 513	21 825	14 267	14 267
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 835	14 168	14 168	12 322	10 756	15 531	11 903	11 903
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	278 957	56 050	56 050	5 814	13 625	9 481	724	724
Householder worked in 1989	210 652	42 542	42 542	4 491	8 900	7 459	543	543
With related children under 18 years	125 390	26 667	26 667	3 059	5 984	4 655	414	414
With related children under 5 years	52 393	10 821	10 821	1 448	2 460	1 878	219	219
Married-couple families	228 968	46 517	46 517	4 510	10 529	7 930	545	545
Householder worked in 1989	178 299	36 190	36 190	3 521	7 109	6 435	413	413
With related children under 18 years	101 146	21 395	21 395	2 270	4 260	3 804	307	307
With related children under 5 years	43 991	8 932	8 932	1 132	1 794	1 530	177	177
Female householder, no husband present	38 948	7 422	7 422	964	2 500	1 293	116	116
Householder worked in 1989	24 247	4 757	4 757	669	1 387	846	87	87
With related children under 18 years	20 091	4 305	4 305	612	1 459	698	84	84
With related children under 5 years	6 922	1 544	1 544	250	570	288	36	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	157 085	28 221	28 221	4 345	9 711	4 781	452	452
Nonfamily householder	125 589	22 910	22 910	3 463	8 078	3 900	332	332
65 years and over	56 326	10 153	10 153	1 462	3 867	1 764	76	76
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 015 038	201 112	201 112	22 304	50 147	34 238	2 766	2 766
Persons under 18 years	229 887	48 573	48 573	5 446	10 623	8 376	694	694
Related children under 18 years	229 027	48 359	48 359	5 425	10 542	8 348	694	694
Related children 5 to 17 years	162 669	34 715	34 715	3 623	7 354	6 027	447	447
Persons 65 years and over	160 002	30 643	30 643	3 406	10 544	4 984	329	329
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	16 710	3 955	3 955	618	1 583	441	88	88
Percent below poverty level	6.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	11.6	4.7	12.2	12.2
Householder worked in 1989	7 730	2 134	2 134	371	735	217	52	52
With related children under 18 years	12 811	3 243	3 243	522	1 281	357	74	74
With related children under 5 years	6 792	1 714	1 714	292	697	230	47	47
Married-couple families	6 382	1 512	1 512	215	538	133	36	36
Householder worked in 1989	3 166	924	924	121	313	49	19	19
With related children under 18 years	3 696	1 058	1 058	175	380	69	28	28
With related children under 5 years	2 196	614	614	105	226	40	18	18
Female householder, no husband present	9 425	2 246	2 246	365	973	308	47	47
Householder worked in 1989	4 092	1 106	1 106	231	384	168	33	33
With related children under 18 years	8 432	2 004	2 004	314	829	288	41	41
With related children under 5 years	4 274	1 049	1 049	168	453	190	29	29
Unrelated individuals	32 984	5 576	5 576	979	2 466	788	88	88
Nonfamily householder	22 006	3 748	3 748	649	1 754	529	45	45
65 years and over	10 692	1 688	1 688	238	809	248	6	6
Persons	84 730	17 974	17 974	2 883	7 180	1 995	375	375
Percent below poverty level	8.3	8.9	8.9	12.9	14.3	5.8	13.6	13.6
Persons under 18 years	25 917	6 486	6 486	974	2 373	613	136	136
Related children under 18 years	25 237	6 296	6 296	953	2 298	590	136	136
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 139	4 018	4 018	549	1 412	289	72	72
Persons 65 years and over	14 087	2 350	2 350	308	1 067	353	20	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	31 371	6 461	6 461	1 307	2 632	739	158	158
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	119 058	25 379	25 379	3 884	9 860	3 017	509	509

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County							
	Tract 202	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	126	412	858	469	808	479	1 052	1 292
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	37	60	—	72	14	104	73
Professional specialty occupations	—	33	92	59	58	30	67	64
Technicians and related support occupations	—	10	28	35	15	22	58	59
Sales occupations	30	37	114	46	92	56	91	138
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18	89	113	45	126	74	109	212
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Protective service occupations	—	18	37	17	21	6	17	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	40	62	176	137	149	143	248	238
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	27	52	114	29	91	50	94	153
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	57	39	43	123	35	133	138
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	3	19	22	26	10	39	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	14	66	36	35	39	74	98
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	189	436	1 114	517	1 303	732	1 170	1 537
Less than \$5,000	35	19	79	27	148	172	87	113
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27	34	438	106	437	198	240	296
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	48	123	95	195	94	159	280
\$15,000 to \$24,999	61	135	200	102	244	108	257	301
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13	121	105	96	110	82	167	285
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	33	97	63	105	78	202	135
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	36	60	28	38	—	31	111
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	10	12	—	20	—	27	7
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	13 487	21 944	11 299	17 697	11 231	9 827	19 051	16 743
Mean (dollars)	14 195	26 077	17 985	21 111	17 260	14 508	22 197	22 183
Families	116	308	440	342	620	290	677	919
Median income (dollars)	10 700	24 271	23 750	22 328	19 043	17 083	24 221	23 794
Per capita income (dollars)	6 492	9 443	9 523	8 449	8 967	7 778	9 687	10 153
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	189	436	1 114	517	1 303	732	1 170	1 537
With earnings	136	321	625	355	607	453	773	908
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 727	22 892	22 184	22 006	22 361	15 642	22 747	24 160
With Social Security income	17	197	520	220	759	267	569	702
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12 930	8 908	6 318	8 143	6 616	6 741	7 205	8 944
With public assistance income	40	34	183	84	222	216	128	251
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 842	5 263	3 595	5 338	3 408	3 657	4 569	4 831
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	12 752	27 580	26 265	24 097	25 698	19 365	26 836	27 102
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 126	21 861	21 960	20 876	23 327	17 990	24 270	25 199
Married-couple families (dollars)	20 701	30 535	33 006	26 940	30 197	24 078	30 440	29 993
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 571	27 301	33 172	26 689	32 210	24 907	28 987	33 336
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 237	18 916	15 528	13 099	15 789	11 652	18 024	12 742
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 825	13 238	9 643	5 993	13 044	7 955	10 318	7 054
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	116	308	440	342	620	290	677	919
Householder worked in 1989	83	220	295	179	401	174	427	462
With related children under 18 years	89	147	206	184	267	185	281	317
With related children under 5 years	33	91	92	60	104	44	109	115
Married-couple families	31	220	261	248	421	180	432	689
Householder worked in 1989	23	141	182	139	273	122	303	388
With related children under 18 years	21	85	101	128	136	103	187	218
With related children under 5 years	—	67	50	45	74	19	63	56
Female householder, no husband present	76	61	119	80	168	110	192	163
Householder worked in 1989	51	52	59	26	113	52	78	45
With related children under 18 years	59	50	55	56	111	82	70	87
With related children under 5 years	33	18	26	15	30	25	37	47
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	73	156	757	212	764	497	745	731
Nonfamily householder	73	128	674	175	683	442	493	618
65 years and over	30	65	357	82	459	147	248	263
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	421	1 185	2 076	1 268	2 512	1 353	2 664	3 391
Persons under 18 years	108	352	371	304	460	304	459	616
Related children under 18 years	108	352	371	304	448	304	455	607
Related children 5 to 17 years	74	243	248	234	291	249	279	420
Persons 65 years and over	30	201	523	227	795	259	613	869
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	51	18	94	74	83	92	140	155
Percent below poverty level	44.0	5.8	21.4	21.6	13.4	31.7	20.7	16.9
Householder worked in 1989	26	14	45	32	50	44	63	49
With related children under 18 years	41	18	77	68	55	81	121	120
With related children under 5 years	24	—	31	27	30	34	67	66
Married-couple families	—	—	20	24	39	36	76	56
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	16	6	25	25	49	26
With related children under 18 years	—	—	16	18	18	30	63	42
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	12	6	9	30	19
Female householder, no husband present	51	18	39	50	44	56	64	99
Householder worked in 1989	26	14	—	26	25	19	14	23
With related children under 18 years	41	18	26	50	37	51	58	78
With related children under 5 years	24	—	16	15	24	25	37	47
Unrelated individuals	11	21	232	56	312	222	179	164
Nonfamily householder	11	21	196	29	266	199	112	99
65 years and over	—	6	118	17	169	41	51	43
Persons	125	68	516	256	568	490	608	707
Percent below poverty level	29.7	5.7	24.9	20.2	22.6	36.2	22.8	20.8
Persons under 18 years	33	23	150	100	137	115	226	291
Related children under 18 years	33	23	150	100	125	115	222	282
Related children 5 to 17 years	22	23	98	71	76	81	119	180
Persons 65 years and over	—	6	136	17	196	47	58	63
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	68	24	113	47	226	188	173	374
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	246	187	709	359	872	654	803	974

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County			Niagara Falls city, Niagara County	
			Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	Tract 202	Tract 204
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	121 751	12 083	12 083	1 368	9 523	2 977	965
Native	119 532	11 857	11 857	1 319	9 409	2 959	950
Foreign born	2 219	226	226	49	114	18	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	267	17	17	—	17	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	109 997	10 692	10 692	1 235	8 376	2 601	869
Speak a language other than English	4 785	335	335	20	282	47	28
Do not speak English "very well"	1 596	138	138	13	125	—	21
In linguistically isolated households	449	24	24	—	24	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	38 256	4 046	4 046	593	2 967	1 010	333
Preprimary school	2 998	237	237	42	183	73	14
Public school	2 597	186	186	31	143	73	7
Elementary or high school	26 568	2 948	2 948	419	2 225	746	245
Public school	25 231	2 840	2 840	399	2 137	734	235
College	8 690	861	861	132	559	191	74
Public college	7 005	629	629	115	441	167	55
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	69 070	6 252	6 252	671	4 967	1 456	531
Less than 9th grade	8 296	878	878	95	690	256	116
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17 314	1 484	1 484	153	1 245	268	81
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 868	1 950	1 950	212	1 589	495	205
Some college, no degree	13 259	1 209	1 209	124	934	286	102
Associate degree	4 099	372	372	60	267	96	16
Bachelor's degree	4 578	239	239	16	157	36	—
Graduate or professional degree	2 656	120	120	11	85	19	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.9	62.2	62.2	63.0	61.0	64.0	62.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.5	5.7	5.7	4.0	4.9	3.8	2.1
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 472	1 527	1 527	1 263	1 595	1 593	940
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	109 997	10 692	10 692	1 235	8 376	2 601	869
Same house	56 675	4 940	4 940	488	3 929	1 295	430
Different house in United States	52 797	5 716	5 716	747	4 439	1 306	439
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	39 487	3 623	3 623	28	3 503	960	350
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 622	787	787	509	182	51	41
Different MSA/PMSA	8 715	1 128	1 128	167	629	225	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	973	178	178	43	125	70	48
Abroad	525	36	36	—	8	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	39 024	4 025	4 025	479	3 060	797	351
Car, truck, or van	26 514	3 128	3 128	418	2 310	569	272
Drove alone	20 959	2 473	2 473	320	1 802	417	233
Carpooled	5 555	655	655	98	508	152	39
Public transportation	8 618	338	338	17	301	128	8
Other means	3 469	523	523	44	425	83	71
Worked at home	423	36	36	—	24	17	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.2	17.4	17.4	17.7	17.5	21.5	17.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	37 189	3 401	3 401	345	2 641	668	296
Central city	28 144	2 094	2 094	6	1 966	453	180
Outside central city	9 045	1 307	1 307	339	675	215	116
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 835	624	624	134	419	129	55
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	87 103	8 017	8 017	846	6 365	1 903	636
In labor force	49 348	5 151	5 151	552	4 058	1 088	429
Employed	40 337	4 259	4 259	497	3 275	823	359
Unemployed	8 854	880	880	55	783	265	70
Percent of civilian labor force	18.0	17.1	17.1	10.0	19.3	24.4	16.3
Females 16 years and over	48 413	4 481	4 481	455	3 663	1 223	345
Employed	22 206	2 231	2 231	250	1 795	507	209
Unemployed	4 103	475	475	20	449	155	24
With own children under 6 years	9 029	969	969	83	838	342	27
In labor force	4 662	623	623	57	544	196	27
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 814	886	886	111	654	197	76
In labor force	6 403	688	688	66	524	139	55
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 367	843	843	94	679	231	63
Not enrolled in school	2 082	272	272	37	235	76	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 520	185	185	6	179	44	8
Not high school graduate	1 077	128	128	18	110	28	16
Employed	129	27	27	12	15	7	8
Unemployed	294	68	68	—	68	21	8
Not in labor force	654	33	33	6	27	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	50 998	5 178	5 178	609	3 965	1 069	447
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	37 030	3 927	3 927	478	3 000	750	337
50 to 52 weeks	23 160	2 482	2 482	302	1 857	441	200
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	73 773	7 066	7 066	779	5 580	1 589	586
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8 153	621	621	80	467	166	44
With a mobility limitation	3 294	295	295	23	255	72	44
In labor force	678	43	43	2	36	13	11
With a self-care limitation	6 681	501	501	75	357	125	40
With a work disability	10 522	1 010	1 010	79	840	172	73
In labor force	2 713	295	295	30	214	16	10
Prevented from working	6 634	597	597	40	524	122	58
No work disability	63 251	6 056	6 056	700	4 740	1 417	513
In labor force	45 383	4 773	4 773	522	3 773	1 036	419
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10 682	842	842	62	749	314	50
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 447	254	254	23	224	126	18
With a mobility limitation	2 516	195	195	23	172	96	18
With a self-care limitation	2 555	184	184	16	161	84	18

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					
	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	713	1 063	404	610	980	596
Native	705	1 063	404	610	973	573
Foreign born	8	—	—	—	7	23
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	11	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	637	927	332	503	904	525
Speak a language other than English	7	62	—	20	50	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	34	—	11	23	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	11	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	191	345	133	107	300	152
Preprimary school	—	8	—	—	15	10
Public school	—	8	—	—	15	10
Elementary or high school	174	282	119	96	258	75
Public school	156	267	106	96	258	75
College	17	55	14	11	27	67
Public college	—	31	14	11	15	67
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	382	553	150	391	505	374
Less than 9th grade	25	50	18	46	78	54
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	146	140	33	147	144	152
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	139	216	47	99	159	71
Some college, no degree	14	109	31	90	82	36
Associate degree	34	27	—	—	25	31
Bachelor's degree	15	11	—	9	17	13
Graduate or professional degree	9	—	21	—	—	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.2	65.6	66.0	50.6	56.0	44.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.3	2.0	14.0	2.3	3.4	8.0
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 780	1 550	1 694	2 051	1 614	1 386
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	637	927	332	503	904	525
Some house	69	542	140	226	329	344
Different house in United States	568	377	192	277	575	181
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	480	253	173	262	441	168
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	26	12	11	9	7	—
Different MSA/PMSA	62	105	8	6	127	13
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	7	—	—	—	—
Abroad	—	8	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	160	424	101	142	295	228
Car, truck, or van	102	381	92	61	128	228
Drove alone	67	364	84	26	69	163
Carpooled	35	17	8	35	59	65
Public transportation	40	11	—	15	61	—
Other means	18	25	9	66	106	—
Worked at home	—	7	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	13.6	16.6	9.9	16.4	17.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	132	381	92	134	259	228
Central city	101	306	70	113	211	151
Outside central city	31	75	22	21	48	77
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	28	43	9	8	36	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	481	682	242	425	668	489
In labor force	324	461	135	222	407	307
Employed	210	441	109	165	320	265
Unemployed	114	20	26	57	87	42
Percent of civilian labor force	35.2	4.3	19.3	25.7	21.4	13.7
Females 16 years and over	270	374	147	241	393	266
Employed	100	230	66	93	180	141
Unemployed	70	6	26	34	57	42
With own children under 6 years	57	78	66	70	74	21
In labor force	39	37	41	57	74	23
With own children 6 to 17 years only	66	105	14	13	72	23
In labor force	50	105	14	13	61	10
Persons 16 to 19 years	41	89	23	18	91	47
Not enrolled in school	22	28	—	—	67	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	28	—	—	58	10
Not high school graduate	17	10	—	—	29	10
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	10	—	—	—	29	—
Not in labor force	7	10	—	—	—	10
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	327	490	135	211	343	285
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	236	391	108	165	228	238
50 to 52 weeks	125	286	80	68	127	144
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	428	637	203	372	581	410
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	82	9	37	57	6
With a mobility limitation	16	38	—	31	40	6
In labor force	—	—	—	—	12	—
With a self-care limitation	45	72	9	6	36	6
With a work disability	87	100	22	119	138	57
In labor force	23	26	—	29	40	22
Prevented from working	64	48	22	59	92	35
No work disability	341	537	181	253	443	353
In labor force	301	435	135	193	367	262
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	47	45	39	53	80	79
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	5	18	20	27	—
With a mobility limitation	—	5	18	8	27	—
With a self-care limitation	10	—	9	20	20	—

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS NIAGARA FALLS, NY PMSA 67

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					
	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	210	441	109	165	320	265
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5	11	9	8	23	17
Professional specialty occupations	5	29	21	—	38	17
Technicians and related support occupations	—	22	—	16	11	9
Sales occupations	2	9	18	9	47	13
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	15	15	—	—	10
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	17	—	—	16	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	75	92	16	83	101	60
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	28	67	7	20	8	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22	70	23	21	66	34
Transportation and material moving occupations	22	29	—	8	—	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	80	—	—	10	48
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	372	311	141	268	441	238
Less than \$5,000	81	4	9	53	189	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	124	53	34	57	115	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25	51	27	72	22	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	75	54	40	45	35	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	37	51	8	29	23	71
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30	33	—	12	40	35
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	26	23	—	17	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	28	—	—	—	9
\$100,000 or more	—	11	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	8 742	24 398	17 562	11 200	5 820	27 614
Mean (dollars)	12 940	32 643	20 150	12 976	12 115	29 492
Families	135	243	98	154	220	163
Median income (dollars)	8 667	23 375	20 250	13 125	6 365	29 861
Per capita income (dollars)	6 928	11 005	7 013	5 810	5 546	11 860
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	372	311	141	268	441	238
With earnings	270	273	94	145	261	188
Mean earnings (dollars)	14 827	31 825	22 762	15 650	14 907	31 002
With Social Security income	72	64	50	79	66	65
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 678	5 291	7 498	7 130	8 354	9 572
With public assistance income	92	78	44	90	236	57
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 977	5 921	3 632	3 820	2 995	3 526
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	11 985	33 064	24 309	15 534	16 117	35 429
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 369	35 933	25 940	10 473	10 560	26 831
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 616	54 797	32 426	14 373	43 554	36 214
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 800	65 655	39 465	9 786	47 000	36 582
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 205	14 252	15 853	16 364	8 964	34 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 477	13 146	14 242	10 795	8 725	13 349
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	135	243	98	154	220	163
Householder worked in 1989	95	158	44	101	117	100
With related children under 18 years	126	203	69	96	160	75
With related children under 5 years	54	77	62	59	76	40
Married-couple families	25	106	50	55	44	84
Householder worked in 1989	19	73	24	35	30	56
With related children under 18 years	23	87	32	23	6	28
With related children under 5 years	9	8	25	23	6	9
Female householder, no husband present	110	117	48	94	163	63
Householder worked in 1989	76	85	20	66	81	28
With related children under 18 years	103	105	37	73	141	31
With related children under 5 years	45	58	37	36	64	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	276	136	43	155	282	91
Nonfamily householder	237	68	43	114	221	75
65 years and over	47	5	21	32	39	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	690	1 043	404	597	973	596
Persons under 18 years	232	409	185	180	336	119
Related children under 18 years	221	409	185	180	336	119
Related children 5 to 17 years	145	273	113	73	260	48
Persons 65 years and over	47	45	39	53	80	79
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	81	47	31	59	122	12
Percent below poverty level	60.0	19.3	31.6	38.3	55.5	7.4
Householder worked in 1989	47	16	6	30	55	—
With related children under 18 years	74	47	31	52	122	12
With related children under 5 years	36	42	31	43	64	12
Married-couple families	—	—	8	24	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	17	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	8	17	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	8	17	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	81	36	23	35	115	12
Householder worked in 1989	47	16	6	13	55	—
With related children under 18 years	74	36	23	35	115	12
With related children under 5 years	36	31	23	26	64	12
Unrelated individuals	80	20	20	63	134	61
Nonfamily householder	74	9	20	40	134	45
65 years and over	29	5	10	8	26	13
Persons	312	221	124	286	507	102
Percent below poverty level	45.2	21.2	30.7	47.9	52.1	17.1
Persons under 18 years	148	134	66	132	237	29
Related children under 18 years	137	134	66	132	237	29
Related children 5 to 17 years	78	36	32	39	176	—
Persons 65 years and over	29	10	10	8	31	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	175	44	24	157	336	41
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	431	392	124	369	569	102

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County			
	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	7 582	2 202	2 202	1 161
Native	6 782	1 807	1 807	923
Foreign born	800	395	395	238
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	88	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 805	1 959	1 959	1 020
Speak a language other than English	798	128	128	72
Do not speak English "very well"	241	23	23	7
In linguistically isolated households	160	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 459	681	681	400
Preprimary school	154	21	21	16
Public school	138	21	21	16
Elementary or high school	1 731	512	512	322
Public school	1 613	442	442	283
College	574	148	148	62
Public college	465	120	120	62
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	3 988	1 171	1 171	568
Less than 9th grade	543	141	141	75
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	741	201	201	134
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 253	411	411	225
Some college, no degree	769	262	262	96
Associate degree	319	115	115	38
Bachelor's degree	212	14	14	—
Graduate or professional degree	151	27	27	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.8	70.8	70.8	63.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.1	3.5	3.5	—
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 609	1 623	1 623	1 619
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	6 805	1 959	1 959	1 020
Some house	3 410	906	906	377
Different house in United States	3 273	1 021	1 021	618
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 560	422	422	357
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	952	335	335	96
Different MSA/PMSA	548	250	250	159
Not in an MSA/PMSA	213	14	14	6
Abroad	122	32	32	25
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	2 679	741	741	312
Car, truck, or van	2 202	678	678	280
Drove alone	1 791	570	570	235
Carpooled	411	108	108	45
Public transportation	190	22	22	22
Other means	249	25	25	10
Worked at home	38	16	16	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	17.6	17.6	13.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 400	627	627	312
Central city	1 113	311	311	234
Outside central city	1 287	316	316	78
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	279	114	114	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	5 267	1 463	1 463	707
In labor force	3 364	1 000	1 000	456
Employed	2 770	796	796	333
Unemployed	594	204	204	123
Percent of civilian labor force	17.7	20.4	20.4	27.0
Females 16 years and over	2 790	724	724	371
Employed	1 379	379	379	189
Unemployed	216	39	39	28
With own children under 6 years	557	142	142	88
In labor force	230	33	33	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	505	148	148	82
In labor force	347	113	113	52
Persons 16 to 19 years	521	126	126	65
Not enrolled in school	158	42	42	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	118	38	38	25
Not high school graduate	74	14	14	8
Employed	10	—	—	—
Unemployed	29	11	11	5
Not in labor force	35	3	3	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 485	997	997	419
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 520	717	717	271
50 to 52 weeks	1 525	474	474	170
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 796	1 378	1 378	677
With a mobility or self-care limitation	262	105	105	63
With a mobility limitation	169	74	74	42
In labor force	5	5	5	—
With a self-care limitation	178	50	50	27
With a work disability	766	234	234	138
In labor force	293	96	96	54
Prevented from working	402	115	115	77
No work disability	4 030	1 144	1 144	539
In labor force	3 041	894	894	402
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	373	85	85	30
With a mobility or self-care limitation	102	33	33	18
With a mobility limitation	97	33	33	18
With a self-care limitation	56	4	4	4

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County			
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 770	796	796	333
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	75	19	19	11
Professional specialty occupations	237	68	68	—
Technicians and related support occupations	112	19	19	7
Sales occupations	259	63	63	25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	488	134	134	78
Private household occupations	40	9	9	5
Protective service occupations	66	15	15	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	537	136	136	69
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	374	120	120	52
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	169	81	81	39
Transportation and material moving occupations	162	52	52	23
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	236	80	80	24
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	2 768	805	805	391
Less than \$5,000	268	79	79	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999	614	139	139	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999	307	113	113	69
\$15,000 to \$24,999	581	178	178	87
\$25,000 to \$34,999	456	136	136	34
\$35,000 to \$49,999	316	90	90	40
\$50,000 to \$74,999	172	46	46	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	27	11	11	—
\$100,000 or more	27	13	13	—
Median (dollars)	18 373	18 988	18 988	13 669
Mean (dollars)	22 570	23 360	23 360	17 805
Families	1 836	607	607	302
Median income (dollars)	19 945	20 495	20 495	15 714
Per capita income (dollars)	8 275	8 487	8 487	5 884
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	2 768	805	805	391
With earnings	2 104	620	620	288
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 844	25 736	25 736	18 348
With Social Security income	556	183	183	87
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 062	5 485	5 485	5 620
With public assistance income	633	152	152	128
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 855	4 777	4 777	5 031
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	24 596	26 055	26 055	19 748
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 744	22 634	22 634	16 672
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 296	32 119	32 119	28 027
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 806	28 368	28 368	22 018
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 152	13 033	13 033	12 346
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 030	13 029	13 029	12 583
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	1 836	607	607	302
Householder worked in 1989	1 293	442	442	175
With related children under 18 years	1 175	384	384	207
With related children under 5 years	604	154	154	97
Married-couple families	1 043	413	413	144
Householder worked in 1989	815	332	332	101
With related children under 18 years	629	244	244	95
With related children under 5 years	304	91	91	41
Female householder, no husband present	656	161	161	130
Householder worked in 1989	394	92	92	61
With related children under 18 years	455	118	118	95
With related children under 5 years	250	56	56	49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 267	273	273	127
Nonfamily householder	932	198	198	89
65 years and over	161	44	44	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 415	2 173	2 173	1 138
Persons under 18 years	2 486	775	775	469
Related children under 18 years	2 477	775	775	469
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 733	540	540	336
Persons 65 years and over	373	85	85	30
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	513	113	113	103
Percent below poverty level	27.9	18.6	18.6	34.1
Householder worked in 1989	215	32	32	26
With related children under 18 years	475	100	100	90
With related children under 5 years	312	72	72	68
Married-couple families	137	42	42	32
Householder worked in 1989	46	26	26	20
With related children under 18 years	122	42	42	32
With related children under 5 years	62	26	26	22
Female householder, no husband present	334	60	60	60
Householder worked in 1989	142	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years	318	54	54	54
With related children under 5 years	227	46	46	46
Unrelated individuals	491	121	121	66
Nonfamily householder	337	87	87	47
65 years and over	72	24	24	14
Persons	2 378	628	628	515
Percent below poverty level	32.1	28.9	28.9	45.3
Persons under 18 years	1 123	342	342	297
Related children under 18 years	1 114	342	342	297
Related children 5 to 17 years	706	208	208	184
Persons 65 years and over	101	24	24	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	866	242	242	173
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 878	766	766	566

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	10 909	907	907
Native	3 261	405	405
Foreign born	7 648	502	502
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	719	49	49
Persons 5 years and over	9 821	724	724
Speak a language other than English	7 360	427	427
Do not speak English "very well"	3 167	150	150
In linguistically isolated households	1 846	92	92
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 133	281	281
Preprimary school	293	54	54
Public school	158	38	38
Elementary or high school	2 017	144	144
Public school	1 556	136	136
College	2 823	83	83
Public college	2 545	71	71
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	5 846	503	503
Less than 9th grade	257	47	47
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	351	107	107
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	604	76	76
Some college, no degree	489	21	21
Associate degree	281	31	31
Bachelor's degree	1 205	116	116
Graduate or professional degree	2 659	105	105
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.6	69.4	69.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	66.1	43.9	43.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	891	1 458	1 458
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	9 821	724	724
Same house	3 169	322	322
Different house in United States	3 854	274	274
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	741	33	33
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 167	97	97
Different MSA/PMSA	1 822	144	144
Not in an MSA/PMSA	124	—	—
Abroad	2 798	128	128
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	4 169	333	333
Car, truck, or van	3 465	276	276
Drove alone	2 896	210	210
Carpooled	569	66	66
Public transportation	260	16	16
Other means	336	20	20
Worked at home	108	21	21
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	16.7	16.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 755	217	217
Central city	2 025	99	99
Outside central city	1 730	118	118
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	414	116	116
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	8 098	566	566
In labor force	4 631	388	388
Employed	4 260	352	352
Unemployed	371	36	36
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	9.3	9.3
Females 16 years and over	4 082	389	389
Employed	1 833	197	197
Unemployed	255	25	25
With own children under 6 years	756	120	120
In labor force	363	65	65
With own children 6 to 17 years only	886	115	115
In labor force	538	74	74
Persons 16 to 19 years	873	23	23
Not enrolled in school	35	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	—	—
Not high school graduate	17	—	—
Employed	6	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 349	355	355
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 692	228	228
50 to 52 weeks	2 406	164	164
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	7 816	546	546
With a mobility or self-care limitation	363	36	36
With a mobility limitation	73	4	4
In labor force	47	—	—
With a self-care limitation	315	32	32
With a work disability	134	9	9
In labor force	62	—	—
Prevented from working	44	9	9
No work disability	7 682	537	537
In labor force	4 545	388	388
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	234	20	20
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	—	—
With a mobility limitation	40	—	—
With a self-care limitation	26	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 260	352	352
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	358	15	15
Professional specialty occupations	1 759	112	112
Technicians and related support occupations	359	24	24
Sales occupations	312	19	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	404	46	46
Private household occupations	18	—	—
Protective service occupations	2	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	480	67	67
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	149	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	291	56	56
Transportation and material moving occupations	50	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	78	13	13
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	3 138	215	215
Less than \$5,000	377	4	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	396	60	60
\$10,000 to \$14,999	166	21	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	441	28	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999	414	23	23
\$35,000 to \$49,999	314	7	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	405	25	25
\$75,000 to \$99,999	164	8	8
\$100,000 or more	461	39	39
Median (dollars)	29 274	22 708	22 708
Mean (dollars)	54 476	48 765	48 765
Families	2 035	163	163
Median income (dollars)	43 835	23 125	23 125
Per capita income (dollars)	16 080	11 867	11 867
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	3 138	215	215
With earnings	2 799	200	200
Mean earnings (dollars)	57 628	47 409	47 409
With Social Security income	131	27	27
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 660	7 094	7 094
With public assistance income	171	31	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 150	4 190	4 190
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	69 668	55 710	55 710
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	74 745	68 537	68 537
Married-couple families (dollars)	75 492	63 404	63 404
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	78 981	84 922	84 922
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 940	16 956	16 956
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 839	16 956	16 956
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	2 035	163	163
Householder worked in 1989	1 782	137	137
With related children under 18 years	1 437	112	112
With related children under 5 years	625	44	44
Married-couple families	1 822	136	136
Householder worked in 1989	1 636	114	114
With related children under 18 years	1 322	85	85
With related children under 5 years	594	33	33
Female householder, no husband present	150	27	27
Householder worked in 1989	86	23	23
With related children under 18 years	90	27	27
With related children under 5 years	24	11	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 971	69	69
Nonfamily householder	1 103	52	52
65 years and over	38	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	10 232	901	901
Persons under 18 years	3 133	358	358
Related children under 18 years	3 113	349	349
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 037	166	166
Persons 65 years and over	234	20	20
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	323	30	30
Percent below poverty level	15.9	18.4	18.4
Householder worked in 1989	180	15	15
With related children under 18 years	232	30	30
With related children under 5 years	138	19	19
Married-couple families	233	26	26
Householder worked in 1989	134	15	15
With related children under 18 years	170	26	26
With related children under 5 years	114	15	15
Female householder, no husband present	72	4	4
Householder worked in 1989	28	—	—
With related children under 18 years	55	4	4
With related children under 5 years	17	4	4
Unrelated individuals	1 080	29	29
Nonfamily householder	398	12	12
65 years and over	21	—	—
Persons	2 110	137	137
Percent below poverty level	20.6	15.2	15.2
Persons under 18 years	365	48	48
Related children under 18 years	345	39	39
Related children 5 to 17 years	167	9	9
Persons 65 years and over	33	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 230	29	29
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 355	171	171

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County		Niagara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	23 521	2 452	2 452	947
Native	21 583	2 170	2 170	811
Foreign born	1 938	282	282	136
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	1 434	93	93	35
Persons 5 years and over	20 415	2 156	2 156	859
Speak a language other than English	13 259	976	976	417
Do not speak English "very well"	5 926	418	418	140
In linguistically isolated households	3 125	208	208	41
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	9 064	873	873	268
Preprimary school	793	78	78	6
Public school	607	51	51	—
Elementary or high school	5 840	641	641	198
Public school	5 525	594	594	191
College	2 431	154	154	64
Public college	1 946	111	111	57
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	11 061	1 232	1 232	543
Less than 9th grade	2 336	164	164	72
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 172	246	246	101
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 530	402	402	148
Some college, no degree	1 763	204	204	102
Associate degree	702	105	105	60
Bachelor's degree	790	83	83	52
Graduate or professional degree	768	28	28	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.2	66.7	66.7	68.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	9.0	9.0	11.0
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 549	1 570	1 570	1 217
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	20 415	2 156	2 156	859
Some house	7 526	942	942	414
Different house in United States	10 008	1 050	1 050	360
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5 017	297	297	265
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 832	431	431	12
Different MSA/PMSA	2 989	309	309	77
Not in an MSA/PMSA	170	13	13	6
Abroad	2 881	164	164	85
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	6 537	839	839	339
Car, truck, or van	5 002	765	765	323
Drove alone	4 043	709	709	300
Carpooled	959	56	56	23
Public transportation	728	24	24	—
Other means	757	41	41	7
Worked at home	50	9	9	9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.6	16.8	16.8	15.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	6 166	638	638	278
Central city	3 785	299	299	239
Outside central city	2 381	339	339	39
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	371	201	201	61
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	15 135	1 525	1 525	674
In labor force	8 081	984	984	425
Employed	6 716	858	858	361
Unemployed	1 347	116	116	64
Percent of civilian labor force	16.7	11.9	11.9	15.1
Females 16 years and over	7 651	714	714	327
Employed	3 105	339	339	140
Unemployed	499	59	59	22
With own children under 6 years	1 873	159	159	54
In labor force	641	86	86	42
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 405	195	195	73
In labor force	755	151	151	58
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 644	99	99	44
Not enrolled in school	383	27	27	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	315	13	13	13
Not high school graduate	307	27	27	27
Employed	33	14	14	14
Unemployed	55	13	13	13
Not in labor force	219	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	8 794	1 012	1 012	424
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	6 330	773	773	339
50 to 52 weeks	3 660	541	541	238
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	13 448	1 341	1 341	583
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 345	110	110	62
With a mobility limitation	600	49	49	27
In labor force	72	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	1 086	87	87	56
With a work disability	1 624	112	112	52
In labor force	362	25	25	18
Prevented from working	1 059	74	74	34
Na work disability	11 824	1 229	1 229	531
In labor force	7 592	949	949	407
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 181	174	174	91
With a mobility or self-care limitation	357	11	11	6
With a mobility limitation	271	5	5	—
With a self-care limitation	204	6	6	6

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 716	858	858	361
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	463	51	51	30
Professional specialty occupations	1 046	60	60	46
Technicians and related support occupations	195	28	28	20
Sales occupations	615	107	107	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	947	65	65	17
Private household occupations	11	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	178	24	24	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 130	152	152	67
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	103	24	24	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	556	112	112	54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	820	149	149	36
Transportation and material moving occupations	284	36	36	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	368	50	50	27
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	7 175	726	726	314
Less than \$5,000	1 394	71	71	30
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 309	71	71	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999	831	82	82	37
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 249	151	151	66
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 114	140	140	41
\$35,000 to \$49,999	688	110	110	47
\$50,000 to \$74,999	412	91	91	62
\$75,000 to \$99,999	100	10	10	6
\$100,000 or more	78	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	15 417	22 250	22 250	24 688
Mean (dollars)	21 540	26 910	26 910	29 639
Families	5 155	574	574	224
Median income (dollars)	17 294	28 400	28 400	31 667
Per capita income (dollars)	7 036	8 277	8 277	10 145
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	7 175	726	726	314
With earnings	4 874	585	585	243
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 270	27 625	27 625	31 947
With Social Security income	1 186	144	144	77
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 155	7 985	7 985	7 809
With public assistance income	2 426	112	112	42
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 813	3 620	3 620	2 845
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	23 589	29 166	29 166	34 456
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 651	25 424	25 424	31 954
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 728	35 133	35 133	38 135
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 285	33 538	33 538	37 439
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 396	8 956	8 956	13 159
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 896	6 623	6 623	6 197
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	5 155	574	574	224
Householder worked in 1989	2 976	424	424	150
With related children under 18 years	3 820	400	400	138
With related children under 5 years	1 909	166	166	42
Married-couple families	2 863	446	446	191
Householder worked in 1989	1 982	356	356	145
With related children under 18 years	1 892	284	284	115
With related children under 5 years	1 010	116	116	32
Female householder, no husband present	1 977	114	114	33
Householder worked in 1989	792	54	54	5
With related children under 18 years	1 668	102	102	23
With related children under 5 years	807	36	36	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3 352	246	246	128
Nonfamily householder	2 020	152	152	90
65 years and over	400	61	61	31
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	22 439	2 421	2 421	940
Persons under 18 years	8 868	940	940	288
Related children under 18 years	8 808	940	940	288
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 779	651	651	207
Persons 65 years and over	1 181	174	174	91
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	1 954	102	102	24
Percent below poverty level	37.9	17.8	17.8	10.7
Householder worked in 1989	551	46	46	—
With related children under 18 years	1 840	96	96	18
With related children under 5 years	1 038	50	50	10
Married-couple families	568	11	11	—
Householder worked in 1989	228	11	11	—
With related children under 18 years	527	11	11	—
With related children under 5 years	315	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 267	77	77	24
Householder worked in 1989	277	21	21	—
With related children under 18 years	1 206	71	71	18
With related children under 5 years	686	36	36	10
Unrelated individuals	1 690	89	89	44
Nonfamily householder	942	48	48	29
65 years and over	167	9	9	—
Persons	9 122	469	469	128
Percent below poverty level	40.7	19.4	19.4	13.6
Persons under 18 years	4 523	246	246	48
Related children under 18 years	4 481	246	246	48
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 902	185	185	39
Persons 65 years and over	224	9	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 597	221	221	82
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10 794	669	669	181

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County	
	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	1 026 646	203 125	203 125	50 092
Native	986 817	195 262	195 262	46 694
Foreign born	39 829	7 863	7 863	3 398
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	6 660	1 097	1 097	646
Persons 5 years and over	960 898	189 560	189 560	46 948
Speak a language other than English	71 086	10 900	10 900	4 412
Do not speak English "very well"	20 906	3 300	3 300	1 624
In linguistically isolated households	9 732	1 522	1 522	932
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	247 296	48 730	48 730	10 633
Preprimary school	20 208	3 824	3 824	797
Public school	11 568	2 426	2 426	470
Elementary or high school	150 106	31 874	31 874	6 977
Public school	127 291	29 068	29 068	5 967
College	76 982	13 032	13 032	2 859
Public college	59 095	9 479	9 479	2 022
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	695 282	135 493	135 493	35 203
Less than 9th grade	55 449	11 070	11 070	3 989
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	98 741	20 645	20 645	7 007
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	233 445	50 775	50 775	13 261
Some college, no degree	112 220	21 991	21 991	4 936
Associate degree	60 675	12 124	12 124	2 296
Bachelor's degree	82 263	11 964	11 964	2 539
Graduate or professional degree	52 489	6 924	6 924	1 175
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.8	76.6	76.6	68.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.4	13.9	13.9	10.6
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 088	1 227	1 227	1 164
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	960 898	189 560	189 560	46 948
Some house	617 450	121 179	121 179	31 468
Different house in United States	339 003	67 587	67 587	15 247
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	95 082	16 243	16 243	10 350
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	164 366	30 553	30 553	1 942
Different MSA/PMSA	66 184	18 521	18 521	2 622
Not in on MSA/PMSA	13 371	2 270	2 270	333
Abroad	4 445	794	794	233
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	478 927	92 334	92 334	20 257
Car, truck, or van	431 837	84 824	84 824	17 758
Drove alone	379 862	75 400	75 400	15 357
Carpooled	51 975	9 424	9 424	2 401
Public transportation	15 264	1 388	1 388	698
Other means	22 637	4 448	4 448	1 604
Worked at home	9 189	1 674	1 674	197
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	18.3	18.3	15.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	431 477	66 488	66 488	16 927
Central city	168 589	20 626	20 626	12 271
Outside central city	262 888	45 862	45 862	4 656
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	47 450	25 846	25 846	3 330
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	823 200	159 812	159 812	40 773
In labor force	519 548	100 912	100 912	22 922
Employed	488 801	94 328	94 328	20 877
Unemployed	29 714	6 288	6 288	2 030
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	6.2	6.2	8.9
Females 16 years and over	437 741	84 594	84 594	22 316
Employed	226 379	43 304	43 304	9 932
Unemployed	11 804	2 562	2 562	864
With own children under 6 years	56 595	11 743	11 743	2 715
In labor force	33 726	6 817	6 817	1 351
With own children 6 to 17 years only	61 660	13 236	13 236	2 762
In labor force	46 429	10 229	10 229	2 061
Persons 16 to 19 years	52 920	10 827	10 827	2 295
Not enrolled in school	9 355	2 079	2 079	571
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 458	773	773	192
Not high school graduate	3 702	807	807	244
Employed	1 613	347	347	117
Unemployed	642	174	174	38
Not in labor force	1 447	286	286	89
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	558 109	108 233	108 233	24 381
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	408 466	80 222	80 222	17 669
50 to 52 weeks	304 301	59 043	59 043	12 764
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	651 338	126 908	126 908	29 761
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23 047	4 680	4 680	1 402
With a mobility limitation	13 156	2 699	2 699	870
In labor force	3 126	658	658	182
With a self-care limitation	15 692	3 301	3 301	890
With a work disability	47 823	10 211	10 211	3 334
In labor force	18 315	4 005	4 005	1 213
Prevented from working	24 930	5 268	5 268	1 843
No work disability	603 515	116 697	116 697	26 427
In labor force	484 669	93 650	93 650	20 724
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	159 193	30 469	30 469	10 453
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29 907	5 106	5 106	1 964
With a mobility limitation	23 101	3 990	3 990	1 494
With a self-care limitation	17 540	2 848	2 848	1 184

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	488 801	94 328	94 328	20 877
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	56 274	9 128	9 128	1 873
Professional specialty occupations	72 774	11 433	11 433	2 078
Technicians and related support occupations	17 540	3 258	3 258	801
Sales occupations	63 559	10 922	10 922	2 589
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	82 311	14 001	14 001	3 405
Private household occupations	872	128	128	32
Protective service occupations	9 590	1 802	1 802	458
Service occupations, except protective and household	55 493	12 369	12 369	3 415
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 751	1 307	1 307	98
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	55 679	12 736	12 736	2 407
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	32 299	9 235	9 235	1 848
Transportation and material moving occupations	18 483	3 718	3 718	702
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19 176	4 291	4 291	1 171
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	401 387	78 462	78 462	21 473
Less than \$5,000	16 559	3 105	3 105	1 409
\$5,000 to \$9,999	41 465	8 581	8 581	3 584
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35 748	7 258	7 258	2 696
\$15,000 to \$24,999	72 157	14 367	14 367	4 243
\$25,000 to \$34,999	67 353	14 083	14 083	3 661
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78 563	15 760	15 760	3 379
\$50,000 to \$74,999	60 761	11 187	11 187	1 898
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17 493	2 889	2 889	430
\$100,000 or more	11 288	1 232	1 232	173
Median (dollars)	30 101	29 273	29 273	21 864
Mean (dollars)	35 937	33 505	33 505	26 817
Families	276 882	55 681	55 681	13 474
Median income (dollars)	36 642	34 804	34 804	28 759
Per capita income (dollars)	14 180	13 079	13 079	11 611
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	401 387	78 462	78 462	21 473
With earnings	302 990	59 333	59 333	14 356
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 617	35 090	35 090	28 779
With Social Security income	134 522	26 079	26 079	9 002
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 401	8 338	8 338	8 076
With public assistance income	24 321	4 957	4 957	2 136
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 287	4 237	4 237	4 157
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	42 520	38 855	38 855	32 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 257	37 935	37 935	32 075
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 020	41 989	41 989	36 739
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 625	43 007	43 007	39 806
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 671	20 667	20 667	17 560
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 948	14 303	14 303	10 839
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	277 520	55 794	55 762	13 599
Householder worked in 1989	210 587	42 572	42 554	9 011
With related children under 18 years	126 971	26 819	26 771	6 177
With related children under 5 years	53 229	10 842	10 850	2 592
Married-couple families	226 300	46 035	46 049	10 276
Householder worked in 1989	177 210	35 968	35 974	6 984
With related children under 18 years	101 124	21 337	21 271	4 186
With related children under 5 years	43 981	8 830	8 839	1 786
Female householder, no husband present	40 163	7 603	7 572	2 710
Householder worked in 1989	25 220	4 985	4 972	1 616
With related children under 18 years	21 586	4 450	4 476	1 684
With related children under 5 years	7 753	1 653	1 646	696
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	153 970	27 822	27 875	9 597
Nonfamily householder	122 994	22 595	22 648	7 985
65 years and over	53 716	9 695	9 740	3 579
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 004 898	199 440	199 461	49 661
Persons under 18 years	227 169	48 156	48 151	10 538
Related children under 18 years	226 332	47 957	47 957	10 476
Related children 5 to 17 years	160 797	34 466	34 466	7 322
Persons 65 years and over	155 018	29 751	29 810	10 006
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	17 474	3 918	3 979	1 646
Percent below poverty level	6.3	7.0	7.1	12.2
Householder worked in 1989	8 021	2 069	2 085	709
With related children under 18 years	13 688	3 225	3 279	1 364
With related children under 5 years	7 473	1 753	1 764	755
Married-couple families	6 312	1 478	1 499	502
Householder worked in 1989	3 087	882	882	264
With related children under 18 years	3 691	1 027	1 040	347
With related children under 5 years	2 223	608	621	213
Female householder, no husband present	10 220	2 240	2 272	1 060
Householder worked in 1989	4 408	1 100	1 108	411
With related children under 18 years	9 271	2 019	2 052	938
With related children under 5 years	4 895	1 099	1 097	524
Unrelated individuals	32 801	5 565	5 586	2 499
Nonfamily householder	21 864	3 756	3 777	1 780
65 years and over	10 304	1 659	1 684	798
Persons	84 093	17 893	17 975	7 337
Percent below poverty level	8.4	9.0	9.0	14.8
Persons under 18 years	24 986	6 462	6 457	2 423
Related children under 18 years	24 317	6 287	6 287	2 367
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 472	3 999	3 999	1 447
Persons 65 years and over	13 530	2 314	2 352	1 062
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	31 600	6 464	6 487	2 760
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	117 327	25 018	25 113	9 863

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Niagara County		Lackport city, Niagara County	
			Total	Lackport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 235 (pt.)
All housing units -----	492 516	90 385	90 385	10 374	28 635	14 001	2 544	1 310	-	1 310
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	6 388	1 750	1 750	57	31	50	66	6	-	6
1985 to 1988-----	15 826	3 754	3 754	95	155	661	169	28	-	28
1980 to 1984-----	13 702	3 312	3 312	218	495	376	352	69	-	69
1970 to 1979-----	57 569	12 578	12 578	1 504	2 322	2 116	776	131	-	131
1960 to 1969-----	60 875	9 386	9 386	801	1 613	1 449	366	58	-	58
1950 to 1959-----	91 840	16 651	16 651	1 060	5 527	3 343	387	72	-	72
1940 to 1949-----	61 356	10 370	10 370	586	5 490	1 555	65	29	-	29
1939 or earlier-----	184 960	32 584	32 584	6 053	13 002	4 451	363	917	-	917
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	5 077	1 009	1 009	129	424	248	27	26	-	26
1 bedroom-----	45 737	10 016	10 016	1 921	4 174	1 575	224	147	-	147
2 bedrooms-----	133 922	24 794	24 794	3 061	9 068	3 639	402	396	-	396
3 bedrooms-----	218 439	38 772	38 772	3 545	11 214	6 217	1 391	462	-	462
4 bedrooms-----	72 957	12 993	12 993	1 429	3 101	1 965	427	228	-	228
5 or more bedrooms-----	16 384	2 801	2 801	289	654	357	73	51	-	51
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	4 046	310	310	51	127	-	18	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	1 930	312	312	45	175	22	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units-----	756	77	77	6	32	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	489 406	90 065	90 065	10 359	28 448	13 955	2 544	1 310	-	1 310
Source of water, public system or private company-----	473 022	88 231	88 231	10 363	28 630	14 001	2 492	1 299	-	1 299
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	441 218	75 078	75 078	10 222	28 555	13 956	1 760	1 251	-	1 251
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	1 851	263	263	10	72	39	10	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	780	137	137	-	23	17	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	709	99	99	5	49	11	10	-	-	-
Occupied housing units -----	461 803	84 809	84 809	9 865	25 970	13 635	2 493	1 212	-	1 212
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	396 396	58 246	58 246	7 077	20 535	11 640	1 320	859	-	859
Battled, tank, or LP gas-----	5 207	1 712	1 712	57	278	91	43	7	-	7
Electricity-----	26 461	8 194	8 194	1 308	2 178	683	598	112	-	112
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	26 103	14 564	14 564	1 279	2 831	1 027	471	208	-	208
All other fuels-----	7 121	2 011	2 011	134	107	163	61	26	-	26
No fuel used-----	515	82	82	10	41	31	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	75 282	11 109	11 109	1 754	6 476	1 356	189	198	-	198
1-----	171 729	31 479	31 479	3 979	11 333	5 183	699	465	-	465
2-----	156 952	30 203	30 203	3 010	6 088	5 482	1 119	359	-	359
3 or more-----	57 840	12 018	12 018	1 122	2 073	1 614	486	190	-	190
Vehicles per household-----	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	-	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	297 969	57 723	57 723	5 510	14 541	9 263	1 893	656	-	656
1989 to March 1990-----	20 451	4 157	4 157	415	798	531	185	55	-	55
1985 to 1988-----	58 486	11 314	11 314	1 232	2 059	1 806	436	103	-	103
1980 to 1984-----	37 444	7 385	7 385	794	1 669	1 112	266	139	-	139
1970 to 1979-----	69 327	13 300	13 300	1 198	3 120	2 162	432	141	-	141
1969 or earlier-----	112 261	21 567	21 567	1 871	6 895	3 652	574	218	-	218
Renter-occupied housing units -----	163 834	27 086	27 086	4 355	11 429	4 372	600	556	-	556
1989 to March 1990-----	52 030	9 244	9 244	1 595	3 592	1 314	186	233	-	233
1985 to 1988-----	60 076	9 871	9 871	1 544	4 015	1 726	193	150	-	150
1980 to 1984-----	24 112	4 058	4 058	622	1 788	783	142	43	-	43
1970 to 1979-----	17 655	2 449	2 449	411	1 220	371	57	81	-	81
1969 or earlier-----	9 961	1 464	1 464	183	814	178	22	49	-	49
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	18 381	3 385	3 385	756	1 818	241	74	104	-	104
Householder 65 years and over-----	120 347	22 389	22 389	2 477	8 455	3 594	545	207	-	207
Owner-occupied housing units-----	84 624	16 134	16 134	1 429	5 622	2 533	394	136	-	136
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	473	76	76	-	8	21	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit-----	1 989	347	347	64	189	54	-	6	-	6
No vehicle available-----	32 057	5 225	5 225	766	2 774	815	56	68	-	68
Complete plumbing facilities-----	460 314	84 573	84 573	9 860	25 898	13 607	2 483	1 212	-	1 212
1.00 or less persons per room-----	454 172	83 513	83 513	9 743	25 491	13 466	2 461	1 189	-	1 189
1.01 or more persons per room-----	6 142	1 060	1 060	117	407	141	22	23	-	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	1 489	236	236	5	72	28	10	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 455	236	236	5	72	28	10	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	41 655	38 330	38 330	39 450	32 025	37 773	47 028	33 030	-	33 030
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	19 640	19 037	19 037	18 496	15 828	19 954	14 028	19 103	-	19 103
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	61 382	10 100	10 100	1 489	5 164	1 094	301	209	-	209
Owner-occupied housing units-----	14 495	2 838	2 838	317	1 035	285	61	32	-	32
Renter-occupied housing units-----	46 887	7 262	7 262	1 172	4 129	809	240	177	-	177

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lockport city, Niagara County—Con.				Niagara Falls city, Niagara County					
	Tract 236	Tract 237	Tract 238	Tract 239	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
All housing units -----	1 837	1 402	1 622	4 203	1 641	1 526	1 055	947	1 792	956
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	51	14	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	35	—	—	32	9	15	7	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	57	—	—	92	—	14	14	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	47	248	137	941	17	403	35	15	469	16
1960 to 1969 -----	34	27	46	636	68	306	93	—	36	20
1950 to 1959 -----	184	46	112	646	540	124	360	204	149	72
1940 to 1949 -----	171	83	96	207	289	324	266	152	168	83
1939 or earlier -----	1 309	998	1 231	1 598	704	340	280	576	970	765
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	16	61	26	—	28	37	—	—	91	12
1 bedroom -----	287	703	173	611	54	179	65	97	703	62
2 bedrooms -----	568	329	500	1 268	356	570	277	298	478	308
3 bedrooms -----	675	196	607	1 605	901	522	613	362	311	304
4 bedrooms -----	225	83	247	646	242	151	89	145	164	236
5 or more bedrooms -----	66	30	69	73	60	67	11	45	45	34
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	6	39	—	—	—	—	18	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 832	1 392	1 622	4 203	1 641	1 526	1 055	947	1 759	956
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 837	1 402	1 622	4 203	1 641	1 526	1 055	947	1 792	956
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 770	1 402	1 616	4 183	1 641	1 526	1 055	947	1 792	949
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Occupied housing units -----	1 753	1 283	1 540	4 077	1 585	1 306	1 019	807	1 571	817
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	1 316	807	1 181	2 914	1 345	642	892	634	939	698
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	20	13	17	5	—	9	23	27	21
Electricity -----	175	299	42	680	41	563	25	37	458	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	231	121	285	434	176	101	93	113	118	54
All other fuels -----	31	33	19	25	18	—	—	—	15	10
No fuel used -----	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	14	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	276	523	337	420	123	701	189	137	822	273
1 -----	839	485	506	1 684	641	441	438	371	565	300
2 -----	428	211	490	1 522	623	96	271	205	111	163
3 or more -----	210	64	207	451	198	68	121	94	73	81
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	.7	1.3	1.4	.7	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 006	265	945	2 638	1 280	262	741	507	342	387
1989 to March 1990 -----	41	15	52	252	69	—	43	37	30	7
1985 to 1988 -----	181	85	249	614	271	21	101	62	65	47
1980 to 1984 -----	106	25	78	446	164	32	88	68	27	61
1970 to 1979 -----	235	56	220	546	331	33	111	134	123	93
1969 or earlier -----	443	84	346	780	445	176	398	206	97	179
Renter-occupied housing units -----	747	1 018	595	1 439	305	1 044	278	300	1 229	430
1989 to March 1990 -----	256	386	295	425	154	307	92	162	401	153
1985 to 1988 -----	313	443	175	463	97	367	86	69	408	136
1980 to 1984 -----	101	96	74	308	16	116	54	43	191	71
1970 to 1979 -----	24	76	19	211	11	172	29	26	164	59
1969 or earlier -----	53	17	32	32	27	82	17	—	65	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	153	301	156	42	37	250	43	52	208	115
Householder 65 years and over -----	351	306	292	1 321	483	244	357	154	614	190
Owner-occupied housing units -----	269	41	259	724	445	122	320	149	134	135
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	44	—	14	—	24	—	—	17	—
No vehicle available -----	72	208	95	323	63	118	74	32	412	81
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 753	1 278	1 540	4 077	1 585	1 306	1 019	807	1 563	801
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 738	1 247	1 497	4 072	1 585	1 230	1 019	786	1 540	769
1.01 or more persons per room -----	15	31	43	5	—	76	—	21	23	32
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	33 644	33 058	37 890	44 461	48 543	28 927	34 551	29 156	28 211	31 615
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 061	13 982	18 935	21 498	17 407	10 939	12 888	18 287	13 068	16 231
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	318	391	213	358	169	659	183	125	505	191
Owner-occupied housing units -----	86	23	33	143	55	22	30	58	25	23
Renter-occupied housing units -----	232	368	180	215	114	637	153	67	480	168

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.									
	Tract 207	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220
All housing units.....	1 239	1 657	1 507	1 283	1 909	1 382	1 111	462	2 073	1 620
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	183	57	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	38	306	34	—	18	20	8	—	—	80
1960 to 1969.....	11	53	24	32	17	7	—	156	187	158
1950 to 1959.....	147	141	193	105	183	142	289	60	429	569
1940 to 1949.....	308	108	422	82	312	260	363	35	428	308
1939 or earlier.....	725	866	777	1 050	1 379	953	451	211	1 029	505
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	122	10	28	—	—	—	31	24	—
1 bedroom.....	38	541	137	513	335	258	72	269	209	106
2 bedrooms.....	352	409	627	324	658	594	447	41	788	472
3 bedrooms.....	662	440	567	325	628	379	486	94	753	852
4 bedrooms.....	159	119	133	63	202	120	91	20	239	172
5 or more bedrooms.....	28	26	33	30	86	31	15	7	60	18
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	53	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 239	1 642	1 486	1 273	1 897	1 356	1 111	462	2 058	1 594
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 239	1 657	1 507	1 283	1 909	1 382	1 111	462	2 073	1 620
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 231	1 644	1 507	1 273	1 897	1 371	1 111	462	2 066	1 620
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	5	8	—	10	—	—	25	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	15	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 151	1 537	1 412	1 065	1 621	1 280	1 024	413	1 870	1 541
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	957	1 106	1 277	924	1 347	1 067	855	284	1 627	1 335
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	9	—	34	8	42	23	11	—	21	—
Electricity.....	26	299	15	68	47	96	25	71	19	36
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	143	126	80	65	185	94	127	50	203	164
All other fuels.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	6
No fuel used.....	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	145	647	232	609	662	441	213	151	399	147
1.....	565	614	748	352	635	538	591	208	992	663
2.....	342	235	333	96	252	266	181	39	379	587
3 or more.....	99	41	99	8	72	35	39	15	100	144
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	.8	1.2	.5	.9	.9	1.0	.8	1.1	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	842	512	870	205	601	533	643	103	1 140	1 102
1989 to March 1990.....	75	30	42	—	11	34	20	31	47	57
1985 to 1988.....	156	37	144	6	68	90	66	23	139	153
1980 to 1984.....	109	27	104	31	52	59	92	6	101	120
1970 to 1979.....	173	70	149	58	97	92	58	15	220	287
1969 or earlier.....	329	348	431	110	373	258	407	28	633	485
Renter-occupied housing units.....	309	1 025	542	860	1 020	747	381	310	730	439
1989 to March 1990.....	70	267	144	291	331	242	120	82	215	157
1985 to 1988.....	141	332	212	278	338	276	119	109	265	183
1980 to 1984.....	57	238	66	94	194	77	72	41	135	37
1970 to 1979.....	30	156	77	137	51	32	11	69	34	45
1969 or earlier.....	11	32	43	60	106	120	59	9	81	17
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	25	97	48	258	157	148	54	8	140	51
Householder 65 years and over.....	290	677	545	310	534	406	408	213	713	427
Owner-occupied housing units.....	257	227	379	97	330	205	321	44	604	349
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	26	—	44	17	17	7	—	22	—
No vehicle available.....	66	393	107	174	238	196	108	127	194	75
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 151	1 537	1 407	1 057	1 621	1 270	1 024	413	1 845	1 541
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 130	1 537	1 401	1 039	1 602	1 263	1 015	413	1 794	1 495
1.01 or more persons per room.....	21	—	6	18	19	7	9	—	51	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	5	8	—	10	—	—	25	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	5	8	—	10	—	—	25	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 658	28 292	30 116	18 661	26 887	24 904	26 142	26 438	26 171	32 707
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 941	11 813	18 636	12 405	14 967	15 321	18 234	29 595	14 876	20 770
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	154	411	181	433	485	321	204	88	372	155
Owner-occupied housing units.....	48	47	69	49	62	35	54	—	99	76
Renter-occupied housing units.....	106	364	112	384	423	286	150	88	273	79

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					North Tonawanda city, Niagara County			
	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225	Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230
All housing units -----	1 176	1 878	1 132	847	1 442	1 498	2 719	2 400	1 442
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	17	—	—	—	—	12	—	20	—
1985 to 1988 -----	66	23	—	—	25	59	339	139	57
1980 to 1984 -----	18	33	10	12	140	48	114	67	17
1970 to 1979 -----	93	232	14	5	519	166	532	291	65
1960 to 1969 -----	102	111	19	17	196	218	436	214	83
1950 to 1959 -----	460	370	252	398	340	614	873	612	327
1940 to 1949 -----	366	346	538	218	114	205	116	262	265
1939 or earlier -----	54	763	299	197	108	176	309	795	628
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	7	7	6	—	21	—	—	11	—
1 bedroom -----	64	156	37	59	220	44	60	330	112
2 bedrooms -----	540	656	293	187	393	335	445	719	426
3 bedrooms -----	450	862	542	529	632	797	1 669	921	736
4 bedrooms -----	111	168	235	66	176	284	466	341	149
5 or more bedrooms -----	4	29	19	6	—	38	79	78	19
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	43	24	18	—	—	—	—	22	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 176	1 865	1 132	847	1 426	1 498	2 719	2 392	1 436
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 171	1 878	1 132	847	1 442	1 498	2 719	2 400	1 442
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 171	1 878	1 125	847	1 442	1 498	2 706	2 394	1 442
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	1 132	1 782	1 105	529	1 403	1 476	2 684	2 333	1 385
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	878	1 460	916	413	939	1 308	2 459	1 987	1 199
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	16	7	6	5	11	5	—	12	21
Electricity -----	27	53	—	—	238	22	90	106	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	211	245	177	111	195	134	135	142	146
All other fuels -----	—	17	6	—	5	7	—	75	12
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	11	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	121	203	74	53	134	105	75	361	203
1 -----	492	848	517	174	640	573	686	795	584
2 -----	356	521	348	228	456	605	1 459	939	478
3 or more -----	163	210	166	74	173	193	464	238	120
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	914	1 257	878	488	934	1 280	2 419	1 577	1 023
1989 to March 1990 -----	31	87	65	25	57	101	121	111	14
1985 to 1988 -----	111	212	110	72	105	127	586	239	185
1980 to 1984 -----	71	171	108	63	115	99	359	176	104
1970 to 1979 -----	174	334	193	83	292	242	800	296	169
1969 or earlier -----	527	453	402	245	365	711	553	755	551
Renter-occupied housing units -----	218	525	227	41	469	196	265	756	362
1989 to March 1990 -----	48	122	51	—	183	21	54	219	118
1985 to 1988 -----	97	177	132	26	167	100	92	301	112
1980 to 1984 -----	35	151	16	—	84	21	76	194	101
1970 to 1979 -----	18	36	28	—	35	29	8	20	20
1969 or earlier -----	20	39	—	15	—	25	35	22	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	26	45	14	7	35	—	—	39	59
Householder 65 years and over -----	411	594	363	208	314	530	455	715	450
Owner-occupied housing units -----	337	436	306	208	217	440	390	501	408
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	15
No vehicle available -----	78	99	47	39	53	67	54	218	105
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 132	1 782	1 105	529	1 403	1 469	2 684	2 333	1 385
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 101	1 772	1 099	529	1 372	1 453	2 665	2 333	1 361
1.01 or more persons per room -----	31	10	6	—	31	16	19	—	24
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29 688	35 374	33 779	32 942	33 391	36 377	43 835	33 261	33 210
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 008	19 657	19 929	17 050	23 760	20 134	26 939	20 097	17 880
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	139	185	81	26	97	81	72	179	134
Owner-occupied housing units -----	94	79	34	19	57	38	34	50	49
Renter-occupied housing units -----	45	106	47	7	40	43	38	129	85

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	North Tonawanda city, Niagara County—Con.			Remainder of Niagara County					
	Tract 231	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	Tract 234.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 189	1 599	3 154	972	2 988	1 745	2 094	2 143	2 544
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	18	—	12	85	73	262	66
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	67	7	118	103	82	381	169
1980 to 1984.....	16	—	114	39	275	89	70	202	352
1970 to 1979.....	24	253	785	49	908	219	239	273	776
1960 to 1969.....	30	37	431	147	748	451	504	260	366
1950 to 1959.....	135	62	720	209	528	374	524	236	387
1940 to 1949.....	57	114	536	232	230	110	167	246	65
1939 or earlier.....	927	1 133	483	289	169	314	435	283	363
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	33	120	84	—	20	—	7	11	27
1 bedroom.....	240	543	246	38	186	60	60	252	224
2 bedrooms.....	355	334	1 025	243	1 183	237	380	621	402
3 bedrooms.....	412	342	1 340	555	1 277	1 040	1 235	1 045	1 391
4 bedrooms.....	122	178	425	122	287	338	347	172	427
5 or more bedrooms.....	27	82	34	14	35	70	65	42	73
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	18
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	27	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 174	1 588	3 148	972	2 988	1 745	2 094	2 143	2 544
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 189	1 599	3 154	972	2 988	1 713	2 094	2 143	2 492
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 189	1 590	3 137	962	2 970	1 757	2 094	2 066	2 492
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	22	—	—	—	—	14	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Occupied housing units.....	1 141	1 527	3 089	948	2 850	1 697	2 041	2 024	2 493
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	937	1 146	2 604	820	2 071	1 040	1 661	1 389	1 320
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	7	12	34	5	59	25	8	8	43
Electricity.....	22	252	184	14	121	93	61	388	598
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	167	77	226	109	557	408	277	216	471
All other fuels.....	—	28	41	—	42	131	34	23	61
No fuel used.....	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	136	256	220	64	155	34	77	146	189
1.....	534	759	1 252	351	1 219	316	469	721	699
2.....	384	348	1 269	346	1 146	842	895	931	1 119
3 or more.....	87	164	348	187	330	505	600	226	486
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	587	546	1 831	761	2 035	1 536	1 741	1 435	1 893
1989 to March 1990.....	42	50	92	34	180	107	106	213	185
1985 to 1988.....	111	152	406	81	504	330	289	238	436
1980 to 1984.....	101	86	187	69	319	190	193	245	266
1970 to 1979.....	97	101	457	175	479	297	416	269	432
1969 or earlier.....	236	157	689	402	553	612	737	470	574
Renter-occupied housing units.....	554	981	1 258	187	815	161	300	589	600
1989 to March 1990.....	180	355	367	45	384	61	123	243	186
1985 to 1988.....	220	365	536	81	316	35	138	235	193
1980 to 1984.....	75	105	211	24	79	27	17	69	142
1970 to 1979.....	33	129	132	20	36	15	14	31	57
1969 or earlier.....	46	27	12	17	—	23	8	11	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	53	77	13	46	49	—	21	60	74
Householder 65 years and over.....	249	446	749	243	566	296	484	565	545
Owner-occupied housing units.....	182	132	480	210	509	278	416	397	394
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	10	29	—	6	—	—	—	11	—
No vehicle available.....	74	174	123	17	117	34	56	108	56
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 131	1 516	3 089	948	2 850	1 697	2 027	2 024	2 483
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 122	1 497	3 035	924	2 821	1 668	2 027	2 005	2 461
1.01 or more persons per room.....	9	19	54	24	29	29	—	19	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	11	—	—	—	—	14	—	10
1.00 or less persons per room.....	10	11	—	—	—	—	14	—	10
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 132	41 768	37 471	31 957	33 073	50 297	41 674	39 493	47 028
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 229	18 372	20 079	23 282	28 484	26 949	22 787	25 667	14 028
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	128	244	256	90	242	31	103	149	301
Owner-occupied housing units.....	33	27	54	55	143	20	42	77	61
Renter-occupied housing units.....	95	217	202	35	99	11	61	72	240

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02	Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02
All housing units	3 611	—	2 008	790	1 350	1 042	2 233	1 314
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	414	—	33	20	25	35	65	45
1985 to 1988	803	—	104	34	152	56	98	73
1980 to 1984	281	—	77	18	74	60	99	28
1970 to 1979	1 118	—	267	93	204	83	360	142
1960 to 1969	358	—	265	54	97	123	271	105
1950 to 1959	306	—	232	85	145	110	394	167
1940 to 1949	113	—	114	22	85	65	236	83
1939 or earlier	218	—	916	464	568	510	710	671
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	28	—	7	5	—	10	—	54
1 bedroom	325	—	93	97	104	91	117	91
2 bedrooms	1 138	—	381	209	231	181	688	342
3 bedrooms	1 684	—	1 023	286	682	439	862	421
4 bedrooms	405	—	393	150	241	254	453	306
5 or more bedrooms	31	—	111	43	92	67	113	100
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	3 611	—	1 987	787	1 343	1 031	2 233	1 308
Source of water, public system or private company	3 536	—	931	780	1 062	959	2 187	1 300
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 009	—	392	773	36	479	1 512	699
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	27	4	14	—	—	13
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	12	2	14	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	7
Occupied housing units	3 455	—	1 935	749	1 293	902	2 173	1 080
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 349	—	460	425	366	237	1 168	481
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	413	—	54	11	79	50	44	46
Electricity	788	—	268	111	103	125	228	132
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	807	—	893	195	548	391	655	355
All other fuels	98	—	260	7	197	99	78	66
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	123	—	49	71	39	36	126	59
1	1 162	—	481	321	331	266	700	355
2	1 674	—	890	253	599	443	871	485
3 or more	496	—	515	104	324	157	476	181
Vehicles per household	1.8	—	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	2 779	—	1 666	520	1 109	717	1 766	853
1989 to March 1990	418	—	110	25	85	43	121	60
1985 to 1988	915	—	304	106	225	135	346	197
1980 to 1984	403	—	223	62	126	146	154	102
1970 to 1979	633	—	456	135	319	163	459	235
1969 or earlier	410	—	573	192	354	230	686	259
Renter-occupied housing units	676	—	269	229	184	185	407	227
1989 to March 1990	472	—	96	92	58	48	194	62
1985 to 1988	159	—	81	106	49	108	104	113
1980 to 1984	18	—	45	25	37	12	66	20
1970 to 1979	27	—	11	3	20	8	22	25
1969 or earlier	—	—	36	3	20	9	21	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	50	—	25	27	26	16	76	16
Householder 65 years and over	497	—	349	228	264	181	486	246
Owner-occupied housing units	472	—	313	162	242	148	455	231
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
No vehicle available	77	—	41	44	21	17	43	13
Complete plumbing facilities	3 455	—	1 908	747	1 279	902	2 173	1 067
1.00 or less persons per room	3 426	—	1 882	735	1 267	882	2 163	1 050
1.01 or more persons per room	29	—	26	12	12	20	10	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	27	2	14	—	—	13
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	27	2	14	—	—	13
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 367	—	38 772	35 153	35 544	38 814	37 906	41 168
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 871	—	25 305	18 919	24 308	20 839	20 783	17 210
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	229	—	94	68	87	85	144	111
Owner-occupied housing units	143	—	60	26	62	42	79	31
Renter-occupied housing units	86	—	34	42	25	43	65	80

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Troct 243.01	Troct 243.02	Troct 243.03	Troct 244.01	Troct 244.02	Troct 244.03	Troct 245.01	Troct 245.02
All housing units	553	1 830	1 737	1 337	4 053	332	1 067	1 632
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	10	91	103	23	203	17	14	16
1985 to 1988	40	104	180	20	207	20	20	72
1980 to 1984	8	104	57	97	185	29	43	36
1970 to 1979	42	376	294	252	533	20	211	177
1960 to 1969	49	213	251	147	606	85	220	203
1950 to 1959	77	248	354	388	1 252	109	191	405
1940 to 1949	40	80	133	111	406	30	57	114
1939 or earlier	287	614	365	299	661	22	311	609
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	2	10	—	9	—	—	7	11
1 bedroom	75	100	101	105	84	36	64	43
2 bedrooms	152	447	340	482	626	103	191	449
3 bedrooms	225	809	943	504	2 072	118	415	770
4 bedrooms	83	373	251	207	991	56	334	308
5 or more bedrooms	16	91	102	30	280	19	56	51
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	2	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	4	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	553	1 830	1 737	1 333	4 044	332	1 062	1 626
Source of water, public system or private company	551	1 793	1 700	1 337	3 988	38	1 067	1 606
Sewage disposal, public sewer	541	44	258	1 337	2 328	7	1 042	140
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	22	10	—	15	—	2	11
Owner-occupied housing units	—	22	6	—	15	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Occupied housing units	521	1 560	1 652	1 285	3 936	250	1 038	1 457
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	339	190	507	924	3 064	—	819	364
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3	175	69	5	85	29	3	72
Electricity	56	135	234	132	190	8	81	159
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	101	929	690	224	508	183	128	782
All other fuels	22	131	152	—	89	30	7	80
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	32	42	55	70	90	—	43	23
1	193	482	433	608	1 121	28	284	444
2	193	716	620	441	1 841	115	507	696
3 or more	103	320	544	166	884	107	204	294
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	388	1 333	1 358	791	3 565	176	800	1 187
1989 to March 1990	11	107	84	25	295	18	82	104
1985 to 1988	92	281	258	202	784	34	193	267
1980 to 1984	52	177	198	142	469	14	115	145
1970 to 1979	117	436	378	173	656	63	233	296
1969 or earlier	116	332	440	249	1 361	47	177	375
Renter-occupied housing units	133	227	294	494	371	74	238	270
1989 to March 1990	56	109	123	171	106	—	52	62
1985 to 1988	55	57	145	173	154	74	112	98
1980 to 1984	12	26	17	88	61	—	34	46
1970 to 1979	3	13	—	51	21	—	34	36
1969 or earlier	7	22	9	11	29	—	6	28
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	9	33	—	5	—	—	—	37
Householder 65 years and over	139	341	321	470	1 023	100	224	295
Owner-occupied housing units	112	302	235	261	950	57	156	250
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	21	27	36	33	79	—	26	4
Complete plumbing facilities	521	1 538	1 646	1 285	3 921	250	1 036	1 451
1.00 or less persons per room	517	1 493	1 627	1 273	3 897	220	1 029	1 446
1.01 or more persons per room	4	45	19	12	24	30	7	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	22	6	—	15	—	2	6
1.00 or less persons per room	—	22	6	—	15	—	2	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 040	36 210	42 117	43 511	50 263	30 114	52 513	42 213
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 515	23 585	24 252	23 031	34 958	23 367	30 684	24 482
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	40	166	75	98	129	14	24	73
Owner-occupied housing units	24	129	32	29	90	14	13	29
Renter-occupied housing units	16	37	43	69	39	—	11	44

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Niagara County		Lockport city, Niagara County	
			Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 234.01	Tract 235	Tract 234.01 (pt.)	Tract 235 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	230 211	45 137	45 137	4 778	11 821	8 005	1 649	500	-	500
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	139 692	25 589	25 589	2 913	5 481	4 828	997	301	-	301
Less than \$300	2 714	414	414	46	119	71	17	32	-	32
\$300 to \$399	11 017	1 795	1 795	168	714	370	-	35	-	35
\$400 to \$499	19 080	3 671	3 671	395	1 199	598	63	58	-	58
\$500 to \$599	22 074	4 887	4 887	698	1 374	829	95	109	-	109
\$600 to \$799	37 772	7 853	7 853	952	1 482	1 673	370	67	-	67
\$800 to \$999	22 914	4 044	4 044	330	432	807	247	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17 927	2 541	2 541	301	143	458	162	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3 922	254	254	23	15	22	16	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	2 272	130	130	-	3	-	27	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	673	643	643	627	549	651	776	520	-	520
Not mortgaged	90 519	19 548	19 548	1 865	6 340	3 177	652	199	-	199
Less than \$100	378	62	62	-	20	7	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	13 394	2 412	2 412	131	891	398	17	23	-	23
\$200 to \$299	42 130	9 825	9 825	893	3 696	1 778	227	90	-	90
\$300 to \$399	24 865	5 268	5 268	579	1 359	736	221	71	-	71
\$400 to \$499	6 534	1 374	1 374	170	274	226	117	6	-	6
\$500 or more	3 218	607	607	92	100	32	70	9	-	9
Median (dollars)	276	276	276	290	263	269	339	273	-	273
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	46 848	9 769	9 769	950	3 665	1 628	220	104	-	104
Less than 20 percent	10 643	2 115	2 115	98	853	390	18	8	-	8
20 to 24 percent	7 243	1 526	1 526	162	473	315	34	29	-	29
25 to 29 percent	6 013	1 296	1 296	117	493	250	16	15	-	15
30 to 34 percent	4 405	912	912	101	346	188	10	14	-	14
35 percent or more	17 492	3 696	3 696	415	1 395	477	133	38	-	38
Not computed	1 052	224	224	57	105	8	9	-	-	-
Median	29.2	29.4	29.4	33.4	29.6	27.1	39.6	30.0	-	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	56 943	12 121	12 121	1 319	3 390	2 283	386	173	-	173
Less than 20 percent	31 217	6 689	6 689	590	2 224	1 239	177	100	-	100
20 to 24 percent	8 423	1 971	1 971	324	540	336	48	40	-	40
25 to 29 percent	7 107	1 422	1 422	140	329	326	62	5	-	5
30 to 34 percent	4 750	985	985	153	159	165	44	13	-	13
35 percent or more	5 439	1 054	1 054	112	138	217	55	15	-	15
Not computed	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.8	18.6	18.6	21.1	16.6	19.0	21.7	17.7	-	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	54 428	11 171	11 171	1 287	2 578	2 090	458	140	-	140
Less than 20 percent	35 267	7 558	7 558	926	2 079	1 351	286	113	-	113
20 to 24 percent	9 709	2 089	2 089	209	386	410	82	27	-	27
25 to 29 percent	5 552	987	987	117	105	179	72	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	2 379	379	379	22	8	100	8	-	-	-
35 percent or more	1 515	158	158	13	13	50	10	-	-	-
Not computed	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.7	16.4	16.4	16.6	14.2	17.1	17.0	14.3	-	14.3
\$50,000 or more	71 992	12 076	12 076	1 222	2 188	2 004	585	83	-	83
Less than 20 percent	59 886	10 564	10 564	1 051	2 077	1 821	476	83	-	83
20 to 24 percent	7 010	968	968	126	108	114	79	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	3 176	387	387	36	-	69	20	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	1 131	85	85	9	3	-	10	-	-	-
35 percent or more	782	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.5	11.8	11.8	12.5	10.0	12.8	14.0	10.6	-	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	162 256	26 674	26 674	4 355	11 364	4 372	595	556	-	556
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	845	185	185	33	64	19	26	5	-	5
\$100 to \$199	12 509	2 358	2 358	516	1 227	319	93	27	-	27
\$200 to \$299	27 774	5 415	5 415	809	3 188	648	215	151	-	151
\$300 to \$399	47 472	7 890	7 890	1 306	3 571	1 271	70	193	-	193
\$400 to \$499	41 745	6 177	6 177	894	2 058	1 492	43	82	-	82
\$500 to \$599	17 697	2 465	2 465	515	652	311	93	65	-	65
\$600 to \$749	7 070	984	984	137	288	169	16	16	-	16
\$750 to \$999	1 981	230	230	24	62	21	12	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	593	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	4 570	957	957	121	254	122	27	17	-	17
Median (dollars)	381	362	362	364	332	388	258	346	-	346
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	56 454	9 320	9 320	1 545	4 969	1 251	249	164	-	164
Less than 20 percent	594	106	106	22	40	21	6	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	1 398	355	355	74	165	69	25	5	-	5
25 to 29 percent	3 455	741	741	203	329	84	42	18	-	18
30 to 34 percent	2 722	628	628	114	346	101	11	7	-	7
35 percent or more	44 049	6 803	6 803	1 029	3 718	914	146	124	-	124
Not computed	4 236	687	687	103	371	62	19	10	-	10
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.9	50.0+	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	41 339	7 046	7 046	1 195	3 147	1 111	179	178	-	178
Less than 20 percent	3 824	740	740	115	416	114	44	20	-	20
20 to 24 percent	5 922	1 051	1 051	172	509	193	43	8	-	8
25 to 29 percent	7 586	1 395	1 395	200	671	241	22	6	-	6
30 to 34 percent	7 342	1 314	1 314	267	612	142	34	52	-	52
35 percent or more	15 259	2 186	2 186	397	828	398	13	85	-	85
Not computed	1 406	360	360	44	111	23	7	7	-	7
Median	31.8	30.6	30.6	31.7	29.4	29.9	24.0	35.0	-	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	40 838	6 755	6 755	992	2 226	1 472	151	123	-	123
Less than 20 percent	21 281	3 822	3 822	577	1 470	794	47	103	-	103
20 to 24 percent	11 003	1 697	1 697	232	429	454	38	7	-	7
25 to 29 percent	5 046	693	693	95	218	143	29	8	-	8
30 to 34 percent	1 493	208	208	55	29	17	21	-	-	-
35 percent or more	853	105	105	9	46	7	12	-	-	-
Not computed	1 162	230	230	24	34	57	4	5	-	5
Median	19.5	18.8	18.8	18.7	17.6	19.2	23.5	16.3	-	16.3
\$35,000 or more	23 625	3 553	3 553	623	1 022	538	16	91	-	91
Less than 20 percent	21 655	3 275	3 275	586	994	483	16	91	-	91
20 to 24 percent	976	120	120	12	15	31	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	183	50	50	8	9	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	709	108	108	17	4	24	-	-	-	-
Median	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.2	12.9	12.5	10.8	-	10.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lockport city, Niagara County—Con.				Niagara Falls city, Niagara County					
	Tract 236	Tract 237	Tract 238	Tract 239	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
Specified owner-occupied housing units	832	176	782	2 488	1 191	187	667	379	226	304
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	471	76	456	1 609	732	53	252	151	130	125
Less than \$300	4	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
\$300 to \$399	55	5	27	46	66	9	17	48	23	11
\$400 to \$499	93	—	34	210	122	35	38	20	17	58
\$500 to \$599	126	21	161	281	140	—	74	32	21	13
\$600 to \$799	164	20	175	526	229	9	86	46	45	43
\$800 to \$999	24	25	42	239	114	—	14	—	15	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	—	12	284	46	—	23	—	4	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	23	15	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	561	623	601	694	635	446	597	516	595	475
Not mortgaged	361	100	326	879	459	134	415	228	96	179
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	67	24	10	7	45	33	43	31	26	56
\$200 to \$299	211	28	161	403	193	43	227	162	49	97
\$300 to \$399	49	18	122	319	140	27	127	25	4	14
\$400 to \$499	28	25	27	84	47	25	4	5	11	—
\$500 or more	6	5	—	66	34	—	14	—	6	12
Median (dollars)	258	293	295	307	296	267	275	249	252	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	203	40	198	405	185	61	142	123	78	122
Less than 20 percent	26	17	5	42	35	11	39	53	18	22
20 to 24 percent	40	6	29	58	19	14	14	8	—	22
25 to 29 percent	29	—	35	38	13	6	12	—	12	22
30 to 34 percent	25	7	18	37	14	—	24	5	17	14
35 percent or more	55	10	105	207	98	30	53	48	31	42
Not computed	28	—	6	23	6	—	—	9	—	—
Median	28.7	22.5	36.8	40.6	37.2	29.6	31.3	22.5	32.6	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	277	59	204	606	313	60	252	122	71	66
Less than 20 percent	111	13	117	249	145	40	166	99	43	49
20 to 24 percent	83	28	28	145	87	13	39	23	4	—
25 to 29 percent	46	—	28	61	37	7	24	—	5	17
30 to 34 percent	37	11	9	83	31	—	8	—	10	—
35 percent or more	—	7	22	68	13	—	15	—	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.7	22.9	18.7	21.9	20.7	16.2	16.3	12.6	18.8	13.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	219	28	216	684	335	24	109	94	39	71
Less than 20 percent	191	16	174	432	209	24	88	71	21	71
20 to 24 percent	22	4	24	132	84	—	16	23	18	—
25 to 29 percent	6	8	18	85	42	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	13.8	17.2	17.7	17.3	10.0	14.2	13.1	19.3	10.0
\$50,000 or more	133	49	164	793	358	42	164	40	38	45
Less than 20 percent	133	49	151	635	336	42	147	40	38	45
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	120	19	—	17	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.8	10.0	13.4	13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.9	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	747	1 018	595	1 439	305	1 011	278	300	1 224	430
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	6	6	—	16	—	22	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199	45	253	42	149	—	139	40	—	328	22
\$200 to \$299	133	280	53	192	64	345	123	58	385	117
\$300 to \$399	287	291	226	309	41	355	57	67	269	143
\$400 to \$499	152	109	100	451	144	133	27	76	129	91
\$500 to \$599	92	52	99	207	35	10	21	36	25	44
\$600 to \$749	8	8	48	57	16	—	—	36	51	13
\$750 to \$999	—	—	8	16	—	—	—	11	14	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	24	19	19	42	5	7	10	16	17	—
Median (dollars)	359	290	388	409	438	299	273	414	271	336
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	276	522	162	421	105	642	142	96	721	131
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	18	—
20 to 24 percent	—	46	—	23	—	12	10	—	63	4
25 to 29 percent	10	105	—	70	—	42	—	7	113	—
30 to 34 percent	6	43	—	58	6	33	22	—	99	—
35 percent or more	240	301	128	236	99	490	105	89	399	120
Not computed	14	27	34	18	—	65	5	—	29	7
Median	50.0	41.3	50.0	47.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.1	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	189	243	198	387	86	191	64	103	251	160
Less than 20 percent	10	15	16	54	8	70	6	13	51	20
20 to 24 percent	38	52	36	38	10	25	—	31	43	8
25 to 29 percent	24	47	31	92	6	10	25	22	51	56
30 to 34 percent	60	70	11	74	6	27	14	23	53	46
35 percent or more	46	55	95	116	51	59	9	5	53	30
Not computed	11	4	9	13	5	—	10	9	—	—
Median	31.4	30.4	35.1	30.2	38.5	25.2	29.2	25.7	28.1	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	178	181	133	377	86	136	68	79	172	123
Less than 20 percent	101	117	72	184	27	86	62	38	134	88
20 to 24 percent	45	41	25	114	30	26	6	17	24	35
25 to 29 percent	27	23	27	10	29	17	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	10	14	—
Not computed	5	—	—	14	—	7	—	7	—	—
Median	18.8	17.3	19.1	19.9	22.7	16.3	16.0	19.6	15.5	17.8
\$35,000 or more	104	72	102	254	28	42	4	22	80	16
Less than 20 percent	96	67	89	243	28	42	4	22	80	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	11.7	13.2	12.5	10.0	11.3	10.0	15.0	12.3	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.									
	Tract 207	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 217	Tract 220
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	701	427	615	147	286	310	467	15	822	1 028
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	397	121	266	58	108	115	157	15	271	497
Less than \$300 -----	—	8	8	10	—	—	8	—	15	15
\$300 to \$399 -----	32	—	46	8	20	23	37	—	40	55
\$400 to \$499 -----	118	36	39	20	5	28	33	—	79	136
\$500 to \$599 -----	158	38	101	6	45	44	41	—	77	124
\$600 to \$799 -----	83	39	56	—	28	13	15	—	45	139
\$800 to \$999 -----	6	—	11	14	10	7	23	8	—	28
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	15	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	533	527	529	477	574	516	501	947	502	528
Not mortgaged -----	304	306	349	89	178	195	310	—	551	531
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	82	70	31	16	20	56	46	—	127	83
\$200 to \$299 -----	185	164	237	42	81	111	206	—	338	321
\$300 to \$399 -----	37	56	68	5	47	28	44	—	7	111
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	16	6	20	21	—	2	—	—	16
\$500 or more -----	—	—	7	6	—	—	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	235	244	262	268	281	257	244	—	232	262
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	224	194	240	100	109	152	192	—	332	313
Less than 20 percent -----	53	52	49	7	5	37	51	—	76	84
20 to 24 percent -----	20	29	38	—	9	6	27	—	45	41
25 to 29 percent -----	38	22	46	18	13	17	25	—	47	30
30 to 34 percent -----	17	21	15	13	5	24	15	—	48	45
35 percent or more -----	96	61	68	62	77	68	62	—	108	113
Not computed -----	—	9	24	—	—	—	12	—	8	—
Median -----	30.3	27.6	27.3	39.3	50.0+	33.3	27.4	—	29.4	30.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	231	100	182	31	67	93	122	8	257	257
Less than 20 percent -----	126	88	107	23	48	77	112	—	184	166
20 to 24 percent -----	66	—	41	—	6	16	5	—	37	33
25 to 29 percent -----	33	6	19	—	13	—	5	—	14	14
30 to 34 percent -----	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	8	32
35 percent or more -----	—	6	4	8	—	—	—	8	14	12
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.1	12.9	18.3	17.8	14.1	16.5	13.8	37.5	13.9	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	150	67	88	16	91	30	98	—	107	273
Less than 20 percent -----	139	60	88	16	76	30	75	—	100	238
20 to 24 percent -----	11	7	—	—	5	—	16	—	7	29
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.5	10.0	12.8	10.0	11.5	10.0	12.7	—	14.0	14.4
\$50,000 or more -----	96	66	105	—	19	35	55	7	126	185
Less than 20 percent -----	96	66	93	—	19	35	55	—	119	185
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	11.3	22.5	10.0	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	309	1 019	542	850	1 020	747	381	310	719	439
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	10	280	24	122	53	77	25	—	88	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	32	283	188	381	311	279	134	33	213	64
\$300 to \$399 -----	120	280	164	147	364	236	146	126	248	145
\$400 to \$499 -----	44	70	110	106	185	50	57	69	85	187
\$500 to \$599 -----	94	34	11	41	84	41	20	40	41	36
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	17	25	36	5	24	—	10	9	7
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	9	23	20	17	9	40	12	12	27	—
Median (dollars) -----	394	272	358	275	342	299	324	377	313	404
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	85	565	169	440	484	374	139	105	308	108
Less than 20 percent -----	—	15	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	66	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	99	8	27	9	9	—	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	93	8	20	17	15	15	—	14	—
35 percent or more -----	76	269	136	361	386	306	114	96	254	94
Not computed -----	9	23	17	25	72	34	10	9	25	14
Median -----	50.0+	34.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	109	318	180	267	244	189	118	77	189	125
Less than 20 percent -----	10	13	28	33	38	37	24	—	38	11
20 to 24 percent -----	10	32	15	43	60	48	25	8	34	21
25 to 29 percent -----	11	91	53	46	51	37	15	—	54	20
30 to 34 percent -----	38	65	29	60	60	8	35	28	10	41
35 percent or more -----	40	99	43	85	30	40	15	38	41	32
Not computed -----	—	18	12	—	5	19	4	3	12	—
Median -----	33.1	31.1	28.9	31.0	27.1	25.0	27.7	35.3	26.5	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	87	83	104	82	187	106	72	79	206	132
Less than 20 percent -----	52	64	62	51	135	79	72	44	161	69
20 to 24 percent -----	8	6	10	6	17	27	35	15	39	24
25 to 29 percent -----	27	—	17	18	26	—	—	—	19	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	13	—	—	5	—	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.9	17.1	18.4	18.1	17.7	15.9	14.7	19.1	14.6	19.7
\$35,000 or more -----	28	53	89	61	105	78	52	49	16	74
Less than 20 percent -----	28	53	89	61	96	78	48	39	16	74
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	16.3	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					North Tonawanda city, Niagara County			
	Tract 221	Tract 222	Tract 223	Tract 224.01	Tract 225	Tract 228.01	Tract 228.02	Tract 229	Tract 230
Specified owner-occupied housing units	830	1 100	825	463	831	1 234	2 174	1 383	861
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	347	586	420	202	478	631	1 592	767	420
Less than \$300	34	6	—	—	5	7	15	20	14
\$300 to \$399	70	102	53	15	39	66	80	73	35
\$400 to \$499	90	142	66	29	88	60	149	111	38
\$500 to \$599	36	141	109	55	119	115	315	112	76
\$600 to \$799	92	86	158	85	185	242	449	327	183
\$800 to \$999	25	80	27	18	32	88	370	75	64
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	26	7	—	10	53	214	43	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$2,000 or more	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	451	529	581	604	583	656	685	632	644
Not mortgaged	483	514	405	261	353	603	582	616	441
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199	75	14	22	—	15	86	72	61	47
\$200 to \$299	298	256	303	212	171	363	253	382	266
\$300 to \$399	85	203	80	35	144	130	161	159	119
\$400 to \$499	25	32	—	14	23	18	87	7	9
\$500 or more	—	9	—	—	—	6	9	—	—
Median (dollars)	260	295	257	269	296	268	286	261	267
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	280	298	188	137	195	323	291	329	222
Less than 20 percent	111	48	41	44	17	91	43	87	60
20 to 24 percent	45	21	11	44	60	102	36	89	41
25 to 29 percent	44	47	55	12	14	42	54	34	32
30 to 34 percent	21	13	9	—	26	38	48	29	23
35 percent or more	54	169	72	29	54	50	110	82	66
Not computed	5	—	—	8	24	—	—	8	—
Median	22.9	38.8	28.8	22.3	28.0	23.5	31.3	24.1	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	225	290	275	140	228	355	529	436	278
Less than 20 percent	173	187	181	88	122	198	268	219	163
20 to 24 percent	34	48	42	14	32	59	78	52	34
25 to 29 percent	—	20	38	30	47	19	81	83	41
30 to 34 percent	8	24	8	8	5	40	42	43	15
35 percent or more	10	11	6	—	22	39	60	39	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	18.1	14.5	15.5	19.2	18.2	19.8	19.9	17.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	205	240	204	89	248	228	687	343	219
Less than 20 percent	169	203	158	70	173	169	403	221	154
20 to 24 percent	30	28	31	19	62	38	123	69	50
25 to 29 percent	6	9	15	—	5	—	106	24	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	8	21	17	23	10
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.3	14.1	14.9	16.6	16.9	13.1	18.2	17.2	14.6
\$50,000 or more	120	272	158	97	160	328	667	275	142
Less than 20 percent	120	249	151	91	150	304	581	275	142
20 to 24 percent	—	23	7	6	10	24	57	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.2	10.8	10.0	10.0	13.2	14.1	10.0	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	218	525	227	41	469	196	265	756	362
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	86	—
\$200 to \$299	35	100	25	7	11	10	24	103	75
\$300 to \$399	53	236	115	12	247	47	13	230	153
\$400 to \$499	114	121	65	22	173	108	101	208	80
\$500 to \$599	8	29	22	—	13	22	41	47	30
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	10	9	50	43	6
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	8	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	24	—	—	6	—	36	31	18
Median (dollars)	411	352	392	407	392	460	464	377	365
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	63	129	70	7	86	57	38	263	98
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	5
35 percent or more	59	119	62	7	77	57	38	177	82
Not computed	—	10	8	—	9	—	—	—	11
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	72	177	63	25	139	23	51	170	122
Less than 20 percent	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
20 to 24 percent	14	48	—	—	34	—	—	25	30
25 to 29 percent	25	51	—	10	37	—	—	50	24
30 to 34 percent	9	6	22	7	25	—	—	30	22
35 percent or more	24	42	41	8	43	23	39	37	46
Not computed	—	14	—	—	—	—	12	11	—
Median	29.4	26.7	37.6	31.8	29.8	48.1	38.5	28.8	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	67	160	42	9	146	97	104	240	115
Less than 20 percent	44	92	23	9	78	50	54	138	75
20 to 24 percent	13	48	19	—	48	31	32	52	25
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—	—	14	16	18	30	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	10	—	—	6	—	—	20	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.5	18.0	18.6	17.5	19.2	19.7	19.8	18.4	18.4
\$35,000 or more	16	59	52	—	98	19	72	83	27
Less than 20 percent	16	59	52	—	93	10	48	72	27
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	11	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	11.8	12.5	—	12.3	19.7	15.0	13.5	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	North Tonawanda city, Niagara County—Con.			Remainder of Niagara County					
	Tract 231	Tract 232	Tract 233	Tract 226.01	Tract 226.02	Tract 227.02	Tract 227.11	Tract 227.12	Tract 234.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	410	385	1 558	679	980	1 244	1 462	1 139	1 649
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	248	243	927	305	502	800	864	698	997
Less than \$300	—	—	15	18	16	—	24	29	17
\$300 to \$399	34	5	77	52	9	29	50	14	—
\$400 to \$499	77	43	120	56	57	91	169	30	63
\$500 to \$599	59	20	132	63	59	117	112	52	95
\$600 to \$799	53	70	349	83	202	249	235	170	370
\$800 to \$999	11	64	135	18	108	183	133	206	247
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	25	99	15	51	108	115	179	162
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	16	—	—	—	13	15	18	16
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	27
Median (dollars)	522	719	655	559	679	737	683	857	776
Not mortgaged	162	142	631	374	478	444	598	441	652
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199	34	15	83	146	64	29	65	26	17
\$200 to \$299	117	62	335	147	180	130	248	241	227
\$300 to \$399	11	33	123	69	153	215	205	140	221
\$400 to \$499	—	15	90	12	67	52	43	26	117
\$500 or more	—	17	—	—	8	18	28	8	70
Median (dollars)	230	270	279	230	293	325	292	283	339
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	106	63	294	211	182	148	269	171	220
Less than 20 percent	23	14	72	41	34	43	88	26	18
20 to 24 percent	7	—	40	69	40	—	84	34	34
25 to 29 percent	14	5	69	10	20	37	7	28	16
30 to 34 percent	13	7	30	32	16	22	15	17	10
35 percent or more	49	37	83	59	65	46	75	66	133
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	9
Median	33.5	37.5	27.5	24.7	28.4	29.2	22.8	29.6	39.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	130	100	455	223	283	249	401	317	386
Less than 20 percent	58	35	298	143	165	91	173	175	177
20 to 24 percent	37	18	58	26	33	26	63	32	48
25 to 29 percent	30	14	58	26	36	32	56	40	62
30 to 34 percent	—	10	15	4	19	47	59	46	44
35 percent or more	5	23	26	24	30	53	50	24	55
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.9	24.2	17.5	16.4	18.0	26.2	22.2	18.4	21.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	88	107	418	135	215	351	279	344	458
Less than 20 percent	65	65	274	104	146	196	218	145	286
20 to 24 percent	13	27	90	18	26	90	29	76	82
25 to 29 percent	4	15	25	5	43	43	7	73	72
30 to 34 percent	—	—	29	8	—	22	25	41	8
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	17.7	17.8	12.6	16.5	18.6	14.3	21.8	17.0
\$50,000 or more	86	115	391	110	300	496	513	307	585
Less than 20 percent	78	84	357	105	269	422	462	246	476
20 to 24 percent	—	16	17	5	11	58	17	28	79
25 to 29 percent	8	15	17	—	15	7	15	26	20
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	10
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	10.0—	13.0	13.9	10.0—	11.0	11.3	10.8	13.6	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	554	981	1 258	187	803	143	300	589	595
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	22	26
\$100 to \$199	29	59	145	8	13	—	7	59	93
\$200 to \$299	99	273	64	26	44	17	16	73	215
\$300 to \$399	204	279	245	38	213	32	95	59	70
\$400 to \$499	129	185	681	66	229	25	93	190	43
\$500 to \$599	68	41	62	31	179	21	30	109	93
\$600 to \$749	18	8	35	—	41	23	34	37	16
\$750 to \$999	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	12
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
No cash rent	—	30	7	18	84	25	25	25	27
Median (dollars)	359	322	425	424	435	434	432	454	258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	117	375	303	46	121	18	49	127	249
Less than 20 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	11	6
20 to 24 percent	—	10	38	—	—	—	—	—	25
25 to 29 percent	—	7	55	—	—	—	—	33	42
30 to 34 percent	—	44	20	—	—	—	—	11	11
35 percent or more	117	283	160	36	110	—	49	61	146
Not computed	—	31	20	10	11	18	—	11	19
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	36.4	43.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	140	261	344	38	182	40	118	135	179
Less than 20 percent	33	22	42	—	—	—	—	—	44
20 to 24 percent	35	69	34	—	26	16	—	11	43
25 to 29 percent	33	50	84	—	58	—	11	16	22
30 to 34 percent	—	21	69	12	30	8	49	31	34
35 percent or more	39	99	115	18	32	9	50	77	13
Not computed	—	—	—	8	36	7	8	—	23
Median	25.3	28.9	30.9	36.5	29.1	30.3	34.5	37.6	24.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	255	188	473	63	264	50	83	169	151
Less than 20 percent	143	108	226	40	111	31	29	51	47
20 to 24 percent	75	16	223	23	76	13	24	94	38
25 to 29 percent	30	28	13	—	27	6	11	10	29
30 to 34 percent	—	6	11	—	22	—	—	9	21
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	12
Not computed	—	30	—	—	28	—	8	5	4
Median	18.6	17.7	20.2	18.3	20.5	19.0	21.8	21.6	23.5
\$35,000 or more	42	157	138	40	236	35	50	158	16
Less than 20 percent	42	157	127	40	216	35	41	141	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	20	—	9	—	—
Median	12.8	11.3	13.4	13.2	12.4	11.8	10.0—	12.9	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 234.02	Tract 235 (pt.)	Tract 240.01	Tract 240.02	Tract 241.01	Tract 241.02	Tract 242.01	Tract 242.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 379	—	1 149	425	584	475	1 214	662
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	1 029	—	696	216	288	270	668	413
Less than \$300 -----	9	—	5	—	6	1	22	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	18	—	39	19	47	11	21	18
\$400 to \$499 -----	135	—	133	39	35	55	108	75
\$500 to \$599 -----	84	—	141	48	82	67	140	98
\$600 to \$799 -----	401	—	204	68	86	99	204	95
\$800 to \$999 -----	235	—	146	30	32	21	124	91
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	137	—	28	10	—	15	49	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	10	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	731	—	627	603	577	602	649	613
Not mortgaged -----	350	—	453	209	296	205	546	249
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	12	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	23	—	59	27	79	59	95	38
\$200 to \$299 -----	134	—	263	143	165	98	244	133
\$300 to \$399 -----	153	—	96	37	30	33	175	64
\$400 to \$499 -----	29	—	24	2	16	10	20	14
\$500 or more -----	11	—	5	—	6	5	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	310	—	267	248	247	232	274	269
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	178	—	210	86	160	89	289	110
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	64	27	59	20	58	26
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	39	3	10	16	45	11
25 to 29 percent -----	50	—	36	17	18	1	54	18
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	11	4	15	15	24	22
35 percent or more -----	115	—	60	35	58	37	108	33
Not computed -----	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	48.8	—	25.3	28.8	28.1	32.5	28.8	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	317	—	342	142	136	116	308	228
Less than 20 percent -----	145	—	200	84	82	85	164	124
20 to 24 percent -----	32	—	44	22	31	19	51	18
25 to 29 percent -----	57	—	35	16	18	—	16	18
30 to 34 percent -----	53	—	29	12	5	6	24	26
35 percent or more -----	30	—	34	8	—	6	53	42
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	22.1	—	17.9	15.9	15.0	15.3	18.9	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	362	—	336	105	188	149	265	151
Less than 20 percent -----	183	—	251	74	137	110	152	107
20 to 24 percent -----	122	—	56	20	37	15	39	31
25 to 29 percent -----	34	—	19	7	14	14	66	13
30 to 34 percent -----	12	—	10	4	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more -----	11	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.9	—	15.8	14.3	14.4	15.4	17.3	17.4
\$50,000 or more -----	522	—	261	92	100	121	352	173
Less than 20 percent -----	464	—	241	88	100	116	352	151
20 to 24 percent -----	40	—	7	2	—	4	—	14
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.0	—	12.8	10.2	10.0	10.8	11.3	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	634	—	248	229	130	173	385	216
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	10	29	—	20	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	43	—	31	38	8	22	67	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	228	—	80	103	45	44	193	90
\$400 to \$499 -----	261	—	47	46	53	63	60	40
\$500 to \$599 -----	53	—	35	2	9	4	44	29
\$600 to \$749 -----	14	—	—	3	—	2	—	6
\$750 to \$999 -----	28	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	7	—	39	6	15	18	21	25
Median (dollars) -----	412	—	372	345	403	384	359	390
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	200	—	54	87	7	43	111	55
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	14
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	12	—	4	12	—
35 percent or more -----	200	—	38	51	—	38	88	34
Not computed -----	—	—	16	3	7	—	—	7
Median -----	50.0+	—	49.0	45.6	—	48.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	61	—	57	53	75	54	83	87
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	22	1	—	3	—	6
20 to 24 percent -----	6	—	—	11	15	2	20	—
25 to 29 percent -----	29	—	—	23	12	16	10	10
30 to 34 percent -----	14	—	—	2	14	14	17	18
35 percent or more -----	12	—	18	16	26	4	25	35
Not computed -----	—	—	17	—	8	15	11	18
Median -----	29.2	—	19.0	28.2	32.3	29.5	31.8	35.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	174	—	87	65	18	37	151	53
Less than 20 percent -----	91	—	60	42	10	18	109	33
20 to 24 percent -----	47	—	14	18	8	12	33	10
25 to 29 percent -----	24	—	7	2	—	2	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	7	—	6	—	—	3	—	—
Median -----	19.5	—	16.3	18.4	14.5	18.3	18.1	18.8
\$35,000 or more -----	199	—	50	24	30	39	40	21
Less than 20 percent -----	190	—	50	21	30	39	30	21
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.0	—	12.2	10.0	12.5	15.6	10.3	15.6

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Niagara County—Con.							
	Tract 243.01	Tract 243.02	Tract 243.03	Tract 244.01	Tract 244.02	Tract 244.03	Tract 245.01	Tract 245.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	315	728	977	725	3 081	53	736	877
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	193	476	623	390	1 854	12	512	561
Less than \$300	—	11	5	8	—	—	2	—
\$300 to \$399	9	21	22	23	79	—	14	48
\$400 to \$499	23	29	75	30	147	—	44	85
\$500 to \$599	49	81	134	92	301	12	55	104
\$600 to \$799	57	193	166	84	475	—	118	187
\$800 to \$999	27	76	124	87	434	—	99	54
\$1,000 to \$1,499	25	60	92	66	286	—	135	75
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	5	5	—	72	—	29	8
\$2,000 or more	3	—	—	—	60	—	16	—
Median (dollars)	663	683	694	671	778	575	843	656
Not mortgaged	122	252	354	335	1 227	41	224	316
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$100 to \$199	12	51	39	7	59	28	8	61
\$200 to \$299	59	122	132	165	401	13	64	149
\$300 to \$399	33	79	141	121	457	—	91	81
\$400 to \$499	17	—	38	22	141	—	41	13
\$500 or more	1	—	4	20	169	—	18	12
Median (dollars)	281	264	303	298	331	183	335	270
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	58	158	133	121	462	19	84	168
Less than 20 percent	13	45	46	23	64	19	9	51
20 to 24 percent	12	52	7	31	57	—	8	24
25 to 29 percent	2	—	17	15	79	—	11	—
30 to 34 percent	2	7	12	12	16	—	8	17
35 percent or more	26	45	51	40	239	—	48	70
Not computed	3	9	—	—	7	—	—	6
Median	31.3	22.8	29.0	27.2	36.0	16.3	37.5	31.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	94	190	220	183	648	18	136	192
Less than 20 percent	43	57	84	130	331	6	64	113
20 to 24 percent	18	44	53	25	128	—	31	27
25 to 29 percent	16	34	47	15	57	12	15	19
30 to 34 percent	9	31	13	8	56	—	7	10
35 percent or more	8	24	23	5	76	—	19	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.1	24.3	22.5	14.8	19.7	26.3	20.6	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	83	172	288	154	778	5	179	219
Less than 20 percent	58	87	174	89	439	5	108	133
20 to 24 percent	17	59	38	32	209	—	20	68
25 to 29 percent	3	6	37	21	64	—	27	18
30 to 34 percent	5	—	39	—	59	—	6	—
35 percent or more	—	20	—	12	7	—	18	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	19.9	18.0	18.2	17.4	10.0	17.3	17.7
\$50,000 or more	80	208	336	267	1 193	11	337	298
Less than 20 percent	60	150	284	220	897	11	248	253
20 to 24 percent	13	52	30	30	151	—	55	24
25 to 29 percent	4	6	17	17	103	—	15	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	18	—	8	—
35 percent or more	3	—	—	—	24	—	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	13.7	11.2	12.6	13.5	10.0	14.8	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	133	183	274	494	326	74	236	231
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	20	—	33	—	—	—	4	—
\$200 to \$299	26	26	42	20	18	—	16	16
\$300 to \$399	37	42	20	108	27	59	85	74
\$400 to \$499	30	61	72	144	112	—	54	44
\$500 to \$599	8	28	42	109	75	15	42	29
\$600 to \$749	4	12	51	63	43	—	17	24
\$750 to \$999	3	—	—	19	21	—	8	13
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
No cash rent	3	11	14	31	30	—	5	31
Median (dollars)	336	426	450	479	475	355	424	421
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	43	33	53	121	39	28	26	45
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	3	12	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	24	26	29	92	29	28	22	41
Not computed	2	4	—	29	10	—	—	4
Median	42.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	39.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	28	57	49	83	74	—	74	66
Less than 20 percent	7	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—	—	—	—	10	5
25 to 29 percent	4	10	7	13	—	—	11	31
30 to 34 percent	2	18	—	—	12	—	15	3
35 percent or more	9	20	33	70	50	—	38	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	19
Median	26.3	32.6	38.5	45.0	44.8	—	35.4	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	40	68	112	196	113	46	71	54
Less than 20 percent	25	26	50	78	47	31	35	17
20 to 24 percent	11	6	35	33	40	15	18	14
25 to 29 percent	2	11	6	46	18	—	9	8
30 to 34 percent	—	12	7	10	—	—	5	11
35 percent or more	2	6	—	8	—	—	4	—
Not computed	—	7	14	21	8	—	—	4
Median	18.1	23.8	19.8	21.4	20.7	13.7	20.1	22.9
\$35,000 or more	22	25	60	94	100	—	65	66
Less than 20 percent	19	25	36	68	79	—	53	62
20 to 24 percent	—	—	24	26	—	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	21	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Median	11.4	10.0	14.1	16.7	14.5	—	12.4	12.9

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Niagara County				Lockport city, Niagara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 235	Tract 235 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	405 426	79 247	79 247	9 317	21 897	13 425	1 090	1 090
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	5 182	1 541	1 541	57	31	50	6	6
1985 to 1988	14 021	3 426	3 426	74	119	637	15	15
1980 to 1984	11 707	3 043	3 043	175	453	376	35	35
1970 to 1979	50 528	11 266	11 266	1 428	1 694	2 053	115	115
1960 to 1969	54 763	8 466	8 466	786	1 097	1 420	58	58
1950 to 1959	80 999	15 090	15 090	980	4 587	3 206	65	65
1940 to 1949	49 289	8 949	8 949	525	4 347	1 502	29	29
1939 or earlier	138 937	27 466	27 466	5 292	9 569	4 181	767	767
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	3 016	668	668	53	285	203	14	14
1 bedroom	33 245	8 102	8 102	1 652	2 937	1 459	133	133
2 bedrooms	104 443	20 878	20 878	2 753	6 578	3 408	327	327
3 bedrooms	186 887	35 446	35 446	3 288	9 273	6 100	399	399
4 bedrooms	63 887	11 734	11 734	1 333	2 396	1 917	178	178
5 or more bedrooms	13 948	2 419	2 419	238	428	338	39	39
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	403 814	79 007	79 007	9 317	21 756	13 396	1 090	1 090
Source of water, public system or private company	387 913	77 374	77 374	9 309	21 892	13 425	1 082	1 082
Sewage disposal, public sewer	358 370	65 251	65 251	9 183	21 843	13 380	1 039	1 039
Locking complete plumbing facilities	1 113	207	207	—	48	28	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	694	137	137	—	23	17	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	419	70	70	—	25	11	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	348 842	54 409	54 409	6 701	17 496	11 516	765	765
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 943	1 603	1 603	52	223	85	7	7
Electricity	21 272	7 196	7 196	1 192	1 514	612	87	87
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	24 402	14 014	14 014	1 234	2 546	1 018	205	205
All other fuels	6 662	1 950	1 950	128	84	163	26	26
No fuel used	305	75	75	10	34	31	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	49 775	8 968	8 968	1 581	4 644	1 295	147	147
1	152 520	29 493	29 493	3 756	9 894	5 091	424	424
2	147 886	29 226	29 226	2 913	5 483	5 451	339	339
3 or more	55 245	11 560	11 560	1 067	1 876	1 588	180	180
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	278 867	55 918	55 918	5 298	13 371	9 231	611	611
1989 to March 1990	18 997	3 985	3 985	387	728	531	55	55
1985 to 1988	54 927	10 957	10 957	1 170	1 865	1 788	96	96
1980 to 1984	34 721	7 051	7 051	767	1 438	1 105	124	124
1970 to 1979	63 589	12 841	12 841	1 140	2 833	2 155	128	128
1969 or earlier	106 633	21 084	21 084	1 834	6 507	3 652	208	208
Renter-occupied housing units	126 559	23 329	23 329	4 019	8 526	4 194	479	479
1989 to March 1990	39 248	7 784	7 784	1 428	2 479	1 219	186	186
1985 to 1988	46 527	8 374	8 374	1 417	2 920	1 669	145	145
1980 to 1984	18 738	3 634	3 634	607	1 432	757	34	34
1970 to 1979	13 714	2 171	2 171	384	979	371	65	65
1969 or earlier	8 332	1 366	1 366	183	716	178	49	49
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	9 536	2 443	2 443	570	1 143	225	65	65
Householder 65 years and over	111 165	21 716	21 716	2 437	7 898	3 576	190	190
Owner-occupied housing units	79 929	15 818	15 818	1 407	5 351	2 533	126	126
Locking complete plumbing facilities	421	76	76	—	8	21	—	—
No telephone in unit	1 520	330	330	64	172	54	6	6
No vehicle available	27 535	4 929	4 929	741	2 512	806	61	61
Complete plumbing facilities	404 313	79 040	79 040	9 317	21 849	13 397	1 090	1 090
1.00 or less persons per room	400 651	78 257	78 257	9 220	21 612	13 292	1 078	1 078
1.01 or more persons per room	3 662	783	783	97	237	105	12	12
Locking complete plumbing facilities	1 113	207	207	—	48	28	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 090	207	207	—	48	28	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 983	38 322	38 322	39 262	31 920	37 727	32 918	32 918
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 177	19 871	19 871	18 924	16 819	19 946	21 052	21 052
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	40 288	8 133	8 133	1 285	3 548	1 047	145	145
Owner-occupied housing units	12 152	2 657	2 657	280	909	285	20	20
Renter-occupied housing units	28 136	5 476	5 476	1 005	2 639	762	125	125

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagoro County							
	Tract 202	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
Occupied housing units	162	456	1 187	458	1 349	754	1 204	1 572
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	172	14	—	—
1970 to 1979	88	—	370	9	250	—	18	—
1960 to 1969	25	—	22	7	44	—	17	111
1950 to 1959	7	84	89	24	119	58	125	331
1940 to 1949	17	76	99	33	96	45	202	354
1939 or earlier	25	296	607	385	668	637	842	776
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	7	—	34	12	117	7	—	15
1 bedroom	42	38	502	21	434	302	182	147
2 bedrooms	47	122	273	143	308	143	387	550
3 bedrooms	60	199	200	198	361	256	433	627
4 bedrooms	6	81	141	73	103	40	137	201
5 or more bedrooms	—	16	37	11	26	6	65	32
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	162	456	1 154	458	1 334	754	1 204	1 557
Source of water, public system or private company	162	456	1 187	458	1 349	754	1 204	1 572
Sewage disposal, public sewer	162	456	1 187	451	1 349	754	1 192	1 565
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	25
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	10
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	27	345	695	358	973	657	977	1 357
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	17	21	—	—	42	21
Electricity	135	15	364	34	280	52	28	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	96	96	45	90	45	157	194
All other fuels	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	80	70	564	136	564	416	373	345
1	55	229	459	194	551	264	555	828
2	17	113	91	81	193	66	223	313
3 or more	10	44	73	47	41	8	53	86
Vehicles per household .....	.8	1.3	.7	1.1	.8	.6	1.0	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	—	343	308	237	496	161	515	996
1989 to March 1990	—	5	30	7	30	—	—	47
1985 to 1988	—	26	54	30	37	6	68	118
1980 to 1984	—	48	18	9	16	16	43	71
1970 to 1979	—	78	115	34	70	29	78	180
1969 or earlier	—	186	91	157	343	110	326	580
Renter-occupied housing units	162	113	879	221	853	593	689	576
1989 to March 1990	89	52	218	54	210	166	197	158
1985 to 1988	32	26	278	70	266	176	212	214
1980 to 1984	9	35	162	38	206	77	139	89
1970 to 1979	32	—	164	48	139	114	43	34
1969 or earlier	—	—	57	11	32	60	98	81
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	49	7	118	49	80	153	73	132
Householder 65 years and over	28	143	555	163	647	241	464	667
Owner-occupied housing units	—	138	126	119	222	81	296	558
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	—	17	—	26	44	17	22
No vehicle available	21	26	370	70	380	139	189	194
Complete plumbing facilities	162	456	1 179	458	1 349	754	1 204	1 547
1.00 or less persons per room	154	448	1 179	449	1 349	736	1 195	1 518
1.01 or more persons per room	8	8	—	9	—	18	9	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	25
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	25
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	29 154	28 702	22 801	28 159	18 859	26 439	24 940
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 227	18 389	13 243	16 724	10 894	13 049	17 756	14 236
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	59	42	322	104	346	318	263	278
Owner-occupied housing units	—	27	25	6	47	35	52	79
Renter-occupied housing units	59	15	297	98	299	283	211	199

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County				Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Niagara County	Lockport city, Ni- agara County
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	North Tonawanda city	Tract 235	Tract 235 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	218 270	43 782	43 782	4 605	10 922	7 973	475	475
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	131 694	24 656	24 656	2 793	4 901	4 802	284	284
Less than \$300	2 301	401	401	33	119	71	29	29
\$300 to \$399	9 726	1 716	1 716	164	639	370	35	35
\$400 to \$499	17 657	3 513	3 513	389	1 069	598	58	58
\$500 to \$599	20 788	4 676	4 676	665	1 215	822	102	102
\$600 to \$799	35 980	7 582	7 582	921	1 309	1 654	60	60
\$800 to \$999	22 204	3 967	3 967	309	402	807	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17 260	2 456	2 456	296	133	458	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3 692	215	215	16	12	22	—	—
\$2,000 or more	2 086	130	130	—	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	680	645	645	627	548	652	515	515
Not mortgaged	86 576	19 126	19 126	1 812	6 021	3 171	191	191
Less than \$100	264	42	42	—	—	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12 286	2 306	2 306	114	835	398	23	23
\$200 to \$299	40 407	9 658	9 658	865	3 563	1 772	82	82
\$300 to \$399	24 186	5 187	5 187	579	1 288	736	71	71
\$400 to \$499	6 374	1 334	1 334	162	243	226	6	6
\$500 or more	3 059	599	599	92	92	32	9	9
Median (dollars)	277	277	277	292	262	269	272	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	43 464	9 484	9 484	922	3 420	1 628	104	104
Less than 20 percent	9 959	2 076	2 076	93	825	390	8	8
20 to 24 percent	6 929	1 503	1 503	162	450	315	29	29
25 to 29 percent	5 588	1 265	1 265	117	468	250	15	15
30 to 34 percent	4 104	891	891	88	338	188	14	14
35 percent or more	15 951	3 544	3 544	415	1 243	477	38	38
Not computed	933	205	205	47	96	8	—	—
Median	28.9	29.2	29.2	33.7	29.1	27.1	30.0	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	53 898	11 749	11 749	1 290	3 134	2 264	170	170
Less than 20 percent	29 626	6 546	6 546	582	2 102	1 232	97	97
20 to 24 percent	7 865	1 892	1 892	310	492	336	40	40
25 to 29 percent	6 673	1 345	1 345	140	288	314	5	5
30 to 34 percent	4 519	959	959	153	138	165	13	13
35 percent or more	5 208	1 007	1 007	105	114	217	15	15
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	18.5	18.5	21.0	16.3	18.9	17.9	17.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51 984	10 840	10 840	1 228	2 348	2 084	125	125
Less than 20 percent	33 250	7 275	7 275	872	1 875	1 345	98	98
20 to 24 percent	9 484	2 061	2 061	204	363	410	27	27
25 to 29 percent	5 436	979	979	117	102	179	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2 339	367	367	22	8	100	—	—
35 percent or more	1 471	158	158	13	—	50	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.4	16.4	16.7	14.2	17.2	15.3	15.3
\$50,000 or more	68 924	11 709	11 709	1 165	2 020	1 997	76	76
Less than 20 percent	57 276	10 248	10 248	994	1 912	1 814	76	76
20 to 24 percent	6 763	938	938	126	108	114	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3 048	369	369	36	—	69	—	—
30 to 34 percent	1 078	82	82	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	752	65	65	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	11.8	11.8	12.5	10.0	12.8	10.2	10.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	125 319	22 976	22 976	4 019	8 504	4 194	479	479
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	645	147	147	33	40	19	5	5
\$100 to \$199	8 346	2 009	2 009	466	947	307	11	11
\$200 to \$299	19 473	4 328	4 328	713	2 275	639	122	122
\$300 to \$399	35 495	6 728	6 728	1 192	2 707	1 191	175	175
\$400 to \$499	34 430	5 556	5 556	856	1 579	1 435	68	68
\$500 to \$599	14 840	2 227	2 227	490	492	298	65	65
\$600 to \$749	5 888	860	860	132	197	162	16	16
\$750 to \$999	1 516	197	197	16	37	21	—	—
\$1,000 or more	512	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	4 174	911	911	121	230	122	17	17
Median (dollars)	392	368	368	368	333	389	355	355
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	37 054	7 449	7 449	1 374	3 437	1 182	112	112
Less than 20 percent	494	101	101	22	35	21	—	—
20 to 24 percent	1 111	333	333	74	143	69	5	5
25 to 29 percent	2 350	642	642	181	266	84	11	11
30 to 34 percent	1 977	544	544	107	269	101	7	7
35 percent or more	28 362	5 306	5 306	899	2 496	845	84	84
Not computed	2 760	523	523	91	228	62	5	5
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	32 695	6 173	6 173	1 114	2 483	1 057	153	153
Less than 20 percent	2 875	604	604	109	311	102	14	14
20 to 24 percent	4 608	933	933	151	419	193	8	8
25 to 29 percent	5 984	1 272	1 272	200	560	229	6	6
30 to 34 percent	5 900	1 126	1 126	232	474	142	47	47
35 percent or more	12 019	1 900	1 900	378	608	368	71	71
Not computed	1 309	338	338	44	111	23	7	7
Median	31.9	30.5	30.5	31.6	29.1	29.8	34.8	34.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35 029	6 060	6 060	937	1 754	1 437	123	123
Less than 20 percent	17 982	3 421	3 421	553	1 190	772	103	103
20 to 24 percent	9 465	1 518	1 518	213	298	454	7	7
25 to 29 percent	4 569	651	651	83	201	130	8	8
30 to 34 percent	1 268	166	166	55	16	17	—	—
35 percent or more	699	81	81	9	22	7	—	—
Not computed	1 046	223	223	24	27	57	5	5
Median	19.6	18.9	18.9	18.6	17.5	19.2	16.3	16.3
\$35,000 or more	20 541	3 294	3 294	594	830	518	91	91
Less than 20 percent	18 734	3 024	3 024	565	802	463	91	91
20 to 24 percent	887	120	120	12	15	31	—	—
25 to 29 percent	168	42	42	—	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	656	108	108	17	4	24	—	—
Median	12.7	12.3	12.3	12.3	11.0	13.1	10.8	10.8

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County							
	Tract 202	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	—	256	200	169	411	112	221	727
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	—	65	110	23	105	30	79	223
Less than \$300 -----	—	5	5	—	8	10	—	15
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	28	14	—	—	8	13	40
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	12	17	19	36	6	5	72
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	5	16	4	28	6	34	50
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	15	45	—	33	—	17	31
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	9	—	—	—	10	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	—	398	630	438	520	381	569	483
Not mortgaged -----	—	191	90	146	306	82	142	504
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	31	26	48	70	16	11	127
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	137	49	80	164	35	81	302
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	18	4	14	56	5	29	68
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	5	5	—	16	20	21	7
\$500 or more -----	—	—	6	4	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	—	245	245	226	244	264	281	228
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	87	72	81	189	79	81	304
Less than 20 percent -----	—	48	18	17	52	—	5	76
20 to 24 percent -----	—	8	—	22	29	—	—	45
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	12	11	22	18	5	47
30 to 34 percent -----	—	5	17	14	16	13	5	48
35 percent or more -----	—	26	25	17	61	48	66	80
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	8
Median -----	—	19.5	31.8	25.7	27.0	38.0	50.0+	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	100	57	49	94	17	58	224
Less than 20 percent -----	—	95	29	49	88	17	39	165
20 to 24 percent -----	—	5	4	—	—	—	6	37
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	5	—	6	—	13	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	14
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	11.2	19.8	10.9	12.7	16.1	15.5	13.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	37	33	35	67	16	63	91
Less than 20 percent -----	—	27	21	35	60	16	48	84
20 to 24 percent -----	—	10	12	—	7	—	5	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	10.0-	18.0	10.0-	10.0-	10.0	11.8	12.5
\$50,000 or more -----	—	32	38	4	61	—	19	108
Less than 20 percent -----	—	32	38	4	61	—	19	101
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	10.0-	11.9	17.5	10.0-	—	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	162	113	874	221	847	593	689	565
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	9	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	269	12	261	92	37	88
\$200 to \$299 -----	66	25	293	63	233	251	205	150
\$300 to \$399 -----	44	28	190	86	217	102	257	188
\$400 to \$499 -----	26	36	83	30	62	74	143	54
\$500 to \$599 -----	10	15	9	30	15	21	24	41
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	21	—	9	36	5	8
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	7	9	9	—	23	17	9	27
Median (dollars) -----	304	372	264	320	254	272	344	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	59	22	524	87	488	329	238	242
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	18	—	10	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	57	—	66	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	113	—	87	27	—	15
30 to 34 percent -----	7	—	62	—	93	13	10	14
35 percent or more -----	52	15	257	87	218	265	175	188
Not computed -----	—	—	17	—	14	17	53	25
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	35.4	50.0+	34.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	76	54	192	66	271	136	192	170
Less than 20 percent -----	26	—	45	7	6	19	38	38
20 to 24 percent -----	5	18	22	—	32	34	60	23
25 to 29 percent -----	10	22	51	29	65	31	36	46
30 to 34 percent -----	15	—	53	30	65	27	36	10
35 percent or more -----	20	5	21	—	85	25	17	41
Not computed -----	—	9	—	—	18	—	5	12
Median -----	28.5	26.0	27.8	29.5	31.8	27.4	24.6	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	20	37	107	52	56	75	170	137
Less than 20 percent -----	13	30	98	52	56	44	118	92
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	9	—	—	6	17	15
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	18	26	19
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median -----	12.5	16.6	14.8	17.5	15.5	18.8	17.8	15.9
\$35,000 or more -----	7	—	51	16	32	53	89	16
Less than 20 percent -----	7	—	51	16	32	53	80	16
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	—	12.1	12.5	10.0-	10.0-	10.9	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County			Niagara Falls city, Niagara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lackport city	Niagara Falls city	Tract 202	Tract 204
Occupied housing units -----	47 034	4 312	4 312	467	3 517	1 127	306
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	318	75	75	13	31	15	-
1980 to 1984 -----	1 029	68	68	38	19	14	-
1970 to 1979 -----	3 287	625	625	43	447	263	15
1960 to 1969 -----	3 064	451	451	15	368	221	-
1950 to 1959 -----	6 255	552	552	29	476	112	82
1940 to 1949 -----	7 729	694	694	36	652	258	55
1939 or earlier -----	25 214	1 847	1 847	293	1 524	244	154
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	934	141	141	62	47	-	-
1 bedroom -----	5 893	770	770	105	642	110	49
2 bedrooms -----	15 044	1 453	1 453	133	1 247	439	92
3 bedrooms -----	18 465	1 238	1 238	79	1 062	379	126
4 bedrooms -----	5 296	543	543	50	401	136	25
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 402	167	167	38	118	63	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	46 649	4 292	4 292	457	3 509	1 127	306
Source of water, public system or private company -----	46 979	4 309	4 309	464	3 517	1 127	306
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	46 407	4 198	4 198	454	3 494	1 127	306
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	229	29	29	5	24	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	201	29	29	5	24	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	40 163	3 076	3 076	319	2 574	615	257
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	748	53	53	5	34	-	10
Electricity -----	4 312	808	808	92	629	411	22
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 288	339	339	45	250	101	17
All other fuels -----	331	29	29	6	23	-	-
No fuel used -----	192	7	7	-	7	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	22 600	1 897	1 897	173	1 651	621	67
1 -----	15 860	1 491	1 491	193	1 207	369	122
2 -----	6 775	647	647	59	506	79	92
3 or more -----	1 799	277	277	42	153	58	25
Vehicles per household -----	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.8	.7	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	15 943	1 345	1 345	169	1 014	262	147
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 108	100	100	13	61	-	26
1985 to 1988 -----	2 578	253	253	62	164	21	36
1980 to 1984 -----	2 042	251	251	15	208	32	20
1970 to 1979 -----	5 073	374	374	58	248	33	45
1969 or earlier -----	5 142	367	367	21	333	176	20
Renter-occupied housing units -----	31 091	2 967	2 967	298	2 503	865	159
1989 to March 1990 -----	9 885	1 134	1 134	145	920	208	90
1985 to 1988 -----	11 131	1 134	1 134	117	942	328	43
1980 to 1984 -----	4 846	340	340	15	313	107	-
1970 to 1979 -----	3 707	261	261	21	230	140	26
1969 or earlier -----	1 522	98	98	-	98	82	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	7 539	791	791	186	568	191	38
Householder 65 years and over -----	8 543	590	590	40	528	216	11
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 385	294	294	22	266	122	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	384	17	17	-	17	17	-
No vehicle available -----	4 277	272	272	25	247	97	6
Complete plumbing facilities -----	46 805	4 283	4 283	462	3 493	1 127	306
1.00 or less persons per room -----	45 322	4 102	4 102	450	3 354	1 069	306
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 483	181	181	12	139	58	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	229	29	29	5	24	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	221	29	29	5	24	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 785	36 885	36 885	38 677	33 116	28 927	27 104
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	14 046	12 883	12 883	12 562	12 750	10 235	18 256
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	17 812	1 668	1 668	188	1 409	600	70
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 089	147	147	29	118	22	31
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 723	1 521	1 521	159	1 291	578	39

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					
	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
Occupied housing units	332	301	144	262	377	245
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	84	7	46	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	—	5	5	26	—	60
1950 to 1959	43	28	22	34	36	50
1940 to 1949	46	33	—	33	85	48
1939 or earlier	159	228	71	169	256	87
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	23	—	—	11	—	—
1 bedroom	106	18	57	91	88	24
2 bedrooms	124	103	18	107	158	104
3 bedrooms	70	51	69	39	108	66
4 bedrooms	9	112	—	6	23	38
5 or more bedrooms	—	17	—	8	—	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	332	301	144	262	369	245
Source of water, public system or private company	332	301	144	262	377	245
Sewage disposal, public sewer	332	301	131	252	377	245
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	16	—	8	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	16	—	8	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	192	282	101	232	336	225
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	94	—	14	16	19	11
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	22	9	29	14	22	9
All other fuels	7	10	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	230	111	69	158	270	46
1	87	82	44	74	59	128
2	15	74	31	30	29	66
3 or more	—	34	—	—	19	5
Vehicles per household .....	.4	1.2	.7	.5	.5	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	29	126	16	44	75	128
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	11	—
1985 to 1988	6	17	—	—	9	21
1980 to 1984	9	41	11	15	8	23
1970 to 1979	8	51	—	29	8	40
1969 or earlier	6	17	5	—	47	44
Renter-occupied housing units	303	175	128	218	302	117
1989 to March 1990	154	71	46	97	120	46
1985 to 1988	112	66	53	81	111	25
1980 to 1984	29	33	17	17	55	46
1970 to 1979	—	5	12	23	8	—
1969 or earlier	8	—	—	—	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	84	46	17	82	76	—
Householder 65 years and over	40	27	25	69	70	46
Owner-occupied housing units	8	16	5	16	34	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	32	11	8	35	49	—
Complete plumbing facilities	332	285	144	254	377	245
1.00 or less persons per room	309	270	144	254	367	223
1.01 or more persons per room	23	15	—	—	10	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	16	—	8	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	16	—	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 869	51 839	32 413	17 937	31 191	34 243
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 108	16 160	16 380	11 412	8 791	19 100
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	155	58	60	80	209	68
Owner-occupied housing units	—	9	—	14	10	20
Renter-occupied housing units	155	49	60	66	199	48

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County			Niagara Falls city, Niagara County	
	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Lockport city	Niagara Falls city	Tract 202	Tract 204
Specified owner-occupied housing units	9 735	1 027	1 027	138	775	187	112
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	6 296	683	683	108	472	53	75
Less than \$300	391	13	13	13	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	1 166	50	50	4	46	9	9
\$400 to \$499	1 253	122	122	6	104	35	8
\$500 to \$599	1 110	177	177	33	144	—	27
\$600 to \$799	1 326	187	187	31	135	9	31
\$800 to \$999	521	63	63	21	30	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	402	59	59	—	10	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	90	12	12	—	3	—	—
\$2,000 or more	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	533	590	590	596	562	446	583
Not mortgaged	3 439	344	344	30	303	134	37
Less than \$100	72	20	20	—	20	6	5
\$100 to \$199	959	72	72	17	50	33	—
\$200 to \$299	1 599	147	147	13	128	43	25
\$300 to \$399	590	66	66	—	66	27	7
\$400 to \$499	120	31	31	—	31	25	—
\$500 or more	99	8	8	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	240	266	266	194	274	267	264
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	3 083	238	238	28	210	61	36
Less than 20 percent	616	28	28	5	23	11	5
20 to 24 percent	281	23	23	—	23	14	—
25 to 29 percent	377	14	14	—	14	6	—
30 to 34 percent	273	21	21	13	8	—	—
35 percent or more	1 422	133	133	—	133	30	22
Not computed	114	19	19	10	9	—	9
Median	33.9	39.1	39.1	31.5	41.8	29.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 597	266	266	21	223	60	22
Less than 20 percent	1 445	119	119	8	111	40	4
20 to 24 percent	447	45	45	6	39	13	18
25 to 29 percent	331	53	53	—	41	7	—
30 to 34 percent	182	10	10	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	192	39	39	7	24	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	21.6	21.6	22.1	20.1	16.2	21.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 009	270	270	44	196	24	46
Less than 20 percent	1 704	226	226	39	174	24	33
20 to 24 percent	170	24	24	5	19	—	13
25 to 29 percent	67	8	8	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	32	12	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.8	15.4	15.4	14.7	14.9	10.0—	17.2
\$50,000 or more	2 046	253	253	45	146	42	8
Less than 20 percent	1 802	219	219	45	143	42	8
20 to 24 percent	142	21	21	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	72	10	10	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	3	3	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.2	12.0	12.0	13.4	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	30 812	2 912	2 912	298	2 460	832	159
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	186	33	33	—	19	13	—
\$100 to \$199	3 801	304	304	44	260	139	—
\$200 to \$299	6 963	903	903	96	771	262	33
\$300 to \$399	10 079	854	854	98	724	311	39
\$400 to \$499	5 944	477	477	30	406	107	32
\$500 to \$599	2 180	192	192	25	160	—	21
\$600 to \$749	957	99	99	5	78	—	23
\$750 to \$999	331	25	25	—	25	—	11
\$1,000 or more	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	311	25	25	—	17	—	—
Median (dollars)	344	327	327	307	330	301	413
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	16 482	1 583	1 583	157	1 351	583	61
Less than 20 percent	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	270	22	22	—	22	12	—
25 to 29 percent	1 014	93	93	16	63	42	—
30 to 34 percent	692	84	84	7	77	26	—
35 percent or more	13 327	1 220	1 220	122	1 046	438	61
Not computed	1 104	164	164	12	143	65	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	7 270	634	634	75	534	108	49
Less than 20 percent	745	90	90	6	78	37	13
20 to 24 percent	1 113	92	92	21	71	20	13
25 to 29 percent	1 365	89	89	—	89	—	—
30 to 34 percent	1 172	138	138	29	109	12	23
35 percent or more	2 810	217	217	19	187	39	—
Not computed	65	8	8	—	—	—	—
Median	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.8	31.3	24.2	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 543	498	498	45	404	106	27
Less than 20 percent	2 604	274	274	14	231	63	—
20 to 24 percent	1 151	149	149	19	119	26	17
25 to 29 percent	380	29	29	12	17	17	—
30 to 34 percent	184	22	22	—	13	—	—
35 percent or more	125	24	24	—	24	—	10
Not computed	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.6	18.9	18.9	22.2	18.5	18.3	24.0
\$35,000 or more	2 517	197	197	21	171	35	22
Less than 20 percent	2 397	197	197	21	171	35	22
20 to 24 percent	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	11.7	11.7	10.0—	11.9	11.9	15.0

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara Falls city, Niagara County—Con.					
	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 217
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21	111	16	35	54	88
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	15	83	16	28	18	41
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	9	—	—	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499	—	31	—	14	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	9	10	—	11	27
\$600 to \$799	—	43	6	—	—	14
\$800 to \$999	6	—	—	14	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	342	603	540	650	559	582
Not mortgaged	6	28	—	7	36	47
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$100 to \$199	—	8	—	—	9	—
\$200 to \$299	—	12	—	7	—	36
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	18	11
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	475	275	—	275	250	278
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	6	17	5	21	17	28
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	17	—	14	—	28
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	37.5	50.0+	32.5	50.0+	24.7	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9	17	6	14	9	33
Less than 20 percent	9	—	—	6	9	19
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	17	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	6	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	27.5	37.5	35.6	10.0-	13.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	36	—	—	28	9
Less than 20 percent	—	36	—	—	28	9
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	10.0-	—	—	11.1	17.5
\$50,000 or more	—	41	5	—	—	18
Less than 20 percent	—	41	5	—	—	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0-	12.5	—	—	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	303	175	128	208	302	117
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	59	4	12	30	16	—
\$200 to \$299	67	42	35	100	106	44
\$300 to \$399	57	41	46	32	83	49
\$400 to \$499	46	61	8	26	37	24
\$500 to \$599	16	14	19	20	60	—
\$600 to \$749	30	13	8	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	322	400	372	272	338	315
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	169	39	52	82	227	48
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	4	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	12	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	37	—	—	7	7	—
35 percent or more	114	28	31	67	192	48
Not computed	12	7	9	8	19	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	59	65	40	111	52	—
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—	14	—	—
20 to 24 percent	21	—	—	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	27	26	8	15	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	26	24	—
35 percent or more	32	30	14	54	13	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	36.8	33.4	28.8	34.7	32.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	56	71	21	7	7	69
Less than 20 percent	27	36	8	7	7	69
20 to 24 percent	15	35	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	19.7	31.0	10.0-	17.5	13.7
\$35,000 or more	19	—	15	8	16	—
Less than 20 percent	19	—	15	8	16	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	—	10.0-	12.5	10.0	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County	
			Total	Niagara Falls city
Occupied housing units	2 729	836	836	424
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	46	12	12	—
1985 to 1988	120	11	11	—
1980 to 1984	141	48	48	11
1970 to 1979	363	88	88	19
1960 to 1969	189	37	37	7
1950 to 1959	296	165	165	54
1940 to 1949	310	91	91	68
1939 or earlier	1 264	384	384	265
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	43	15	15	15
1 bedroom	434	100	100	41
2 bedrooms	826	277	277	147
3 bedrooms	1 039	323	323	147
4 bedrooms	348	115	115	68
5 or more bedrooms	39	6	6	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	2 666	836	836	424
Source of water, public system or private company	2 018	677	677	424
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 919	623	623	424
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	70	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	52	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	18	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	1 761	514	514	366
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	281	56	56	21
Electricity	297	74	74	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	312	161	161	17
All other fuels	76	31	31	—
No fuel used	2	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	757	202	202	170
1	1 025	286	286	165
2	711	224	224	73
3 or more	236	124	124	16
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.4	1.4	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	1 110	312	312	95
1989 to March 1990	93	42	42	3
1985 to 1988	276	56	56	12
1980 to 1984	208	55	55	18
1970 to 1979	248	71	71	35
1969 or earlier	285	88	88	27
Renter-occupied housing units	1 619	524	524	329
1989 to March 1990	615	203	203	154
1985 to 1988	723	275	275	135
1980 to 1984	128	35	35	29
1970 to 1979	105	11	11	11
1969 or earlier	48	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	347	114	114	79
Householder 65 years and over	305	74	74	29
Owner-occupied housing units	172	22	22	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	20	—	—	—
No vehicle available	85	15	15	15
Complete plumbing facilities	2 659	836	836	424
1.00 or less persons per room	2 545	810	810	403
1.01 or more persons per room	114	26	26	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	70	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	67	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	3	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 079	34 315	34 315	29 691
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 695	15 923	15 923	12 237
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	843	223	223	185
Owner-occupied housing units	167	34	34	8
Renter-occupied housing units	676	189	189	177

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County	
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	620	221	221	95
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	371	159	159	79
Less than \$300	22	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	34	22	22	22
\$400 to \$499	67	30	30	26
\$500 to \$599	42	24	24	5
\$600 to \$799	140	59	59	26
\$800 to \$999	31	6	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	35	18	18	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	614	608	608	476
Not mortgaged	249	62	62	16
Less than \$100	34	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	108	34	34	6
\$200 to \$299	45	5	5	5
\$300 to \$399	33	15	15	5
\$400 to \$499	26	8	8	—
\$500 or more	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	187	195	195	220
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	160	41	41	35
Less than 20 percent	49	11	11	5
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	17	—	—	—
35 percent or more	52	19	19	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	28.3	29.3	29.3	41.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	179	77	77	20
Less than 20 percent	67	19	19	6
20 to 24 percent	61	24	24	9
25 to 29 percent	35	24	24	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	5
35 percent or more	11	5	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	21.8	24.1	24.1	22.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	107	35	35	23
Less than 20 percent	77	35	35	23
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	—	—	—
Median	15.1	14.3	14.3	15.2
\$50,000 or more	174	68	68	17
Less than 20 percent	160	60	60	17
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	10.9	11.3	11.3	13.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 595	524	524	329
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	8	5	5	5
\$100 to \$199	117	25	25	13
\$200 to \$299	340	119	119	104
\$300 to \$399	507	256	256	140
\$400 to \$499	296	60	60	54
\$500 to \$599	188	32	32	—
\$600 to \$749	80	19	19	13
\$750 to \$999	15	8	8	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	44	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	366	343	343	337
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	700	204	204	159
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	34	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	621	199	199	154
Not computed	30	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	399	168	168	117
Less than 20 percent	70	32	32	20
20 to 24 percent	72	19	19	19
25 to 29 percent	60	22	22	22
30 to 34 percent	100	50	50	29
35 percent or more	91	45	45	27
Not computed	6	—	—	—
Median	29.5	31.1	31.1	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	363	110	110	43
Less than 20 percent	187	66	66	31
20 to 24 percent	108	24	24	12
25 to 29 percent	36	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	28	20	20	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—
Median	19.5	14.6	14.6	14.3
\$35,000 or more	133	42	42	10
Less than 20 percent	118	34	34	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—
Median	12.4	10.7	10.7	12.5

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County
Occupied housing units -----	3 087	208	208
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	72	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	225	13	13
1980 to 1984 -----	148	24	24
1970 to 1979 -----	622	47	47
1960 to 1969 -----	568	33	33
1950 to 1959 -----	339	25	25
1940 to 1949 -----	314	6	6
1939 or earlier -----	799	60	60
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	154	36	36
1 bedroom -----	639	64	64
2 bedrooms -----	866	48	48
3 bedrooms -----	639	23	23
4 bedrooms -----	643	23	23
5 or more bedrooms -----	146	14	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	3 063	208	208
Source of water, public system or private company -----	3 077	208	208
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	3 027	208	208
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	40	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	34	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	2 721	121	121
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	32	—	—
Electricity -----	270	76	76
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	27	10	10
All other fuels -----	21	1	1
No fuel used -----	16	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	316	27	27
1 -----	1 203	113	113
2 -----	1 140	49	49
3 or more -----	428	19	19
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 353	71	71
1989 to March 1990 -----	189	15	15
1985 to 1988 -----	499	29	29
1980 to 1984 -----	343	23	23
1970 to 1979 -----	257	4	4
1969 or earlier -----	65	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 734	137	137
1989 to March 1990 -----	950	61	61
1985 to 1988 -----	651	46	46
1980 to 1984 -----	105	24	24
1970 to 1979 -----	28	6	6
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	59	5	5
Householder 65 years and over -----	64	9	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	11	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	32	9	9
Complete plumbing facilities -----	3 047	208	208
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 727	169	169
1.01 or more persons per room -----	320	39	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	40	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	40	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	103 316	92 323	92 323
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 262	20 294	20 294
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	684	42	42
Owner-occupied housing units -----	55	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	629	42	42

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 116	59	59
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	997	58	58
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	17	7	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	55	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	59	5	5
\$600 to \$799 -----	226	3	3
\$800 to \$999 -----	132	8	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	230	8	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	134	27	27
\$2,000 or more -----	144	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	1 022	1 438	1 438
Not mortgaged -----	119	1	1
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	19	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	22	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	14	1	1
\$500 or more -----	57	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	444	475	475
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	51	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	36	—	—
Not computed -----	5	—	—
Median -----	39.1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	128	11	11
Less than 20 percent -----	21	5	5
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	45	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	36	3	3
35 percent or more -----	26	3	3
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	29.8	30.8	30.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	155	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	73	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	29	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	37	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	8	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	20.8	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more -----	782	41	41
Less than 20 percent -----	606	32	32
20 to 24 percent -----	86	9	9
25 to 29 percent -----	37	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	37	—	—
35 percent or more -----	16	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	13.5	13.9	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 734	137	137
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	69	13	13
\$200 to \$299 -----	160	31	31
\$300 to \$399 -----	539	52	52
\$400 to \$499 -----	448	27	27
\$500 to \$599 -----	310	14	14
\$600 to \$749 -----	89	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	105	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	14	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	416	357	357
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	705	61	61
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	18	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	9	—	—
35 percent or more -----	460	55	55
Not computed -----	207	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	307	29	29
Less than 20 percent -----	36	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	29	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	77	12	12
30 to 34 percent -----	33	—	—
35 percent or more -----	132	10	10
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	31.7	28.1	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	449	32	32
Less than 20 percent -----	200	19	19
20 to 24 percent -----	188	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	37	13	13
30 to 34 percent -----	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	17	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	20.7	18.5	18.5
\$35,000 or more -----	273	15	15
Less than 20 percent -----	245	15	15
20 to 24 percent -----	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	14.0	10.0	10.0

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County	
			Total	Niagara Falls city
Occupied housing units	7 053	741	741	312
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	48	7	7	—
1985 to 1988	186	23	23	—
1980 to 1984	174	23	23	15
1970 to 1979	775	73	73	32
1960 to 1969	619	111	111	32
1950 to 1959	1 169	189	189	101
1940 to 1949	699	99	99	52
1939 or earlier	3 383	216	216	80
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	266	22	22	15
1 bedroom	1 263	98	98	48
2 bedrooms	2 395	226	226	82
3 bedrooms	2 247	273	273	102
4 bedrooms	703	107	107	58
5 or more bedrooms	179	15	15	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	6 935	718	718	289
Source of water, public system or private company	6 964	735	735	312
Sewage disposal, public sewer	6 743	692	692	312
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	74	22	22	15
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	74	22	22	15
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	6 075	560	560	255
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	226	7	7	—
Electricity	556	94	94	37
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	154	80	80	20
All other fuels	42	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	2 889	126	126	56
1	2 541	274	274	115
2	1 284	270	270	104
3 or more	339	71	71	37
Vehicles per household .....	.9	1.5	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	2 010	381	381	169
1989 to March 1990	221	30	30	—
1985 to 1988	586	97	97	27
1980 to 1984	351	50	50	30
1970 to 1979	450	97	97	49
1969 or earlier	402	107	107	63
Renter-occupied housing units	5 043	360	360	143
1989 to March 1990	2 229	193	193	101
1985 to 1988	1 941	119	119	30
1980 to 1984	475	28	28	12
1970 to 1979	247	20	20	—
1969 or earlier	151	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	1 391	66	66	43
Householder 65 years and over	794	133	133	63
Owner-occupied housing units	382	90	90	47
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	99	—	—	—
No vehicle available	305	13	13	—
Complete plumbing facilities	6 979	719	719	297
1.00 or less persons per room	6 195	655	655	273
1.01 or more persons per room	784	64	64	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	74	22	22	15
1.00 or less persons per room	74	22	22	15
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 239	38 477	38 477	39 483
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 229	15 446	15 446	16 945
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 875	150	150	51
Owner-occupied housing units	119	19	19	10
Renter-occupied housing units	2 756	131	131	41

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Niagara County	
	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 339	286	286	97
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	1 034	189	189	74
Less than \$300 -----	18	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	129	10	10	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	130	48	48	25
\$500 to \$599 -----	145	33	33	22
\$600 to \$799 -----	318	47	47	17
\$800 to \$999 -----	130	36	36	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	120	15	15	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	10	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	34	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	645	651	651	535
Not mortgaged -----	305	97	97	23
Less than \$100 -----	8	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	71	23	23	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	112	37	37	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	68	15	15	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	27	15	15	—
\$500 or more -----	19	7	7	—
Median (dollars) -----	251	266	266	277
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000 -----	219	41	41	11
Less than 20 percent -----	70	25	25	11
20 to 24 percent -----	28	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	23	11	11	—
30 to 34 percent -----	16	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	72	5	5	—
Not computed -----	10	—	—	—
Median -----	26.4	18.0	18.0	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	415	85	85	21
Less than 20 percent -----	147	24	24	6
20 to 24 percent -----	111	38	38	—
25 to 29 percent -----	71	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	35	8	8	8
35 percent or more -----	51	8	8	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	22.7	22.4	22.4	28.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	318	79	79	26
Less than 20 percent -----	208	37	37	17
20 to 24 percent -----	62	19	19	9
25 to 29 percent -----	32	16	16	—
30 to 34 percent -----	16	7	7	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.2	20.7	20.7	18.8
\$50,000 or more -----	387	81	81	39
Less than 20 percent -----	301	71	71	29
20 to 24 percent -----	64	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent -----	18	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.7	12.0	12.0	12.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	4 989	356	356	143
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100 -----	40	8	8	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	341	62	62	30
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 137	61	61	36
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 524	51	51	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 218	84	84	40
\$500 to \$599 -----	421	23	23	8
\$600 to \$749 -----	166	28	28	15
\$750 to \$999 -----	48	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	8	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	86	39	39	7
Median (dollars) -----	360	361	361	332
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 -----	2 473	129	129	42
Less than 20 percent -----	37	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent -----	26	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent -----	57	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	46	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	2 068	98	98	33
Not computed -----	239	14	14	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	1 189	113	113	34
Less than 20 percent -----	153	47	47	21
20 to 24 percent -----	126	7	7	—
25 to 29 percent -----	231	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	242	7	7	7
35 percent or more -----	400	27	27	6
Not computed -----	37	25	25	—
Median -----	31.4	18.8	18.8	16.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	975	99	99	62
Less than 20 percent -----	585	48	48	24
20 to 24 percent -----	205	21	21	8
25 to 29 percent -----	108	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	31	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	33	15	15	15
Not computed -----	13	7	7	7
Median -----	18.8	19.6	19.6	22.2
\$35,000 or more -----	352	15	15	5
Less than 20 percent -----	327	15	15	5
20 to 24 percent -----	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.5	16.3	16.3	12.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Niagara County	
			Total	Niagara Falls city
Occupied housing units	402 245	78 722	78 722	21 662
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	5 149	1 534	1 534	31
1985 to 1988	13 938	3 424	3 424	119
1980 to 1984	11 625	3 020	3 020	438
1970 to 1979	50 190	11 230	11 230	1 676
1960 to 1969	54 381	8 375	8 375	1 065
1950 to 1959	80 453	14 965	14 965	4 524
1940 to 1949	48 978	8 865	8 865	4 300
1939 or earlier	137 531	27 309	27 309	9 509
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	2 902	646	646	270
1 bedroom	32 726	8 034	8 034	2 910
2 bedrooms	103 490	20 745	20 745	6 515
3 bedrooms	185 762	35 240	35 240	9 188
4 bedrooms	63 517	11 653	11 653	2 358
5 or more bedrooms	13 848	2 404	2 404	421
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	400 683	78 505	78 505	21 544
Source of water, public system or private company	384 791	76 849	76 849	21 657
Sewage disposal, public sewer	355 350	64 755	64 755	21 608
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 076	185	185	33
Owner-occupied housing units	694	137	137	23
Renter-occupied housing units	382	48	48	10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	346 000	53 984	53 984	17 303
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 914	1 596	1 596	223
Electricity	21 052	7 142	7 142	1 487
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	24 312	13 975	13 975	2 531
All other fuels	6 662	1 950	1 950	84
No fuel used	305	75	75	34
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	48 980	8 875	8 875	4 599
1	151 159	29 308	29 308	9 810
2	147 063	29 013	29 013	5 393
3 or more	55 043	11 526	11 526	1 860
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	277 584	55 614	55 614	13 232
1989 to March 1990	18 856	3 977	3 977	728
1985 to 1988	54 570	10 879	10 879	1 838
1980 to 1984	34 519	7 006	7 006	1 413
1970 to 1979	63 302	12 762	12 762	2 796
1969 or earlier	106 337	20 990	20 990	6 457
Renter-occupied housing units	124 661	23 108	23 108	8 430
1989 to March 1990	38 499	7 653	7 653	2 406
1985 to 1988	45 753	8 315	8 315	2 901
1980 to 1984	18 566	3 623	3 623	1 428
1970 to 1979	13 592	2 151	2 151	979
1969 or earlier	8 251	1 366	1 366	716
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	9 173	2 414	2 414	1 128
Householder 65 years and over	110 659	21 583	21 583	7 835
Owner-occupied housing units	79 626	15 728	15 728	5 304
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	421	76	76	8
No telephone in unit	1 486	330	330	172
No vehicle available	27 375	4 916	4 916	2 512
Complete plumbing facilities	401 169	78 537	78 537	21 629
1.00 or less persons per room	397 708	77 787	77 787	21 406
1.01 or more persons per room	3 461	750	750	223
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 076	185	185	33
1.00 or less persons per room	1 053	185	185	33
1.01 or more persons per room	23	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 987	38 318	38 318	31 844
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 236	19 938	19 938	16 845
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	39 411	8 022	8 022	3 508
Owner-occupied housing units	12 075	2 638	2 638	899
Renter-occupied housing units	27 336	5 384	5 384	2 609

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Niagara County			
	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	Total	Niagara Falls city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	217 414	43 559	43 559	10 850
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	131 047	24 515	24 515	4 852
Less than \$300	2 288	401	401	119
\$300 to \$399	9 672	1 706	1 706	639
\$400 to \$499	17 583	3 479	3 479	1 052
\$500 to \$599	20 724	4 648	4 648	1 198
\$600 to \$799	35 774	7 564	7 564	1 304
\$800 to \$999	22 100	3 931	3 931	397
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17 146	2 441	2 441	128
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3 688	215	215	12
\$2,000 or more	2 072	130	130	3
Median (dollars)	680	645	645	548
Not mortgaged	86 367	19 044	19 044	5 998
Less than \$100	264	42	42	—
\$100 to \$199	12 239	2 283	2 283	835
\$200 to \$299	40 338	9 636	9 636	3 546
\$300 to \$399	24 139	5 172	5 172	1 282
\$400 to \$499	6 347	1 319	1 319	243
\$500 or more	3 040	592	592	92
Median (dollars)	277	276	276	262
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	43 340	9 449	9 449	3 409
Less than 20 percent	9 908	2 051	2 051	814
20 to 24 percent	6 914	1 503	1 503	450
25 to 29 percent	5 571	1 260	1 260	468
30 to 34 percent	4 104	891	891	338
35 percent or more	15 910	3 539	3 539	1 243
Not computed	933	205	205	96
Median	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	53 633	11 689	11 689	3 121
Less than 20 percent	29 528	6 522	6 522	2 096
20 to 24 percent	7 811	1 871	1 871	492
25 to 29 percent	6 630	1 338	1 338	281
30 to 34 percent	4 492	959	959	138
35 percent or more	5 165	999	999	114
Not computed	7	—	—	—
Median	18.8	18.5	18.5	16.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51 809	10 780	10 780	2 326
Less than 20 percent	33 175	7 253	7 253	1 858
20 to 24 percent	9 432	2 046	2 046	358
25 to 29 percent	5 404	963	963	102
30 to 34 percent	2 323	360	360	8
35 percent or more	1 471	158	158	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.4	16.4	14.1
\$50,000 or more	68 632	11 641	11 641	1 994
Less than 20 percent	57 046	10 190	10 190	1 896
20 to 24 percent	6 712	928	928	98
25 to 29 percent	3 041	369	369	—
30 to 34 percent	1 074	82	82	—
35 percent or more	752	65	65	—
Not computed	7	7	7	—
Median	12.5	11.8	11.8	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	123 440	22 755	22 755	8 408
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	623	139	139	40
\$100 to \$199	8 197	1 954	1 954	917
\$200 to \$299	19 262	4 306	4 306	2 260
\$300 to \$399	34 889	6 690	6 690	2 700
\$400 to \$499	33 917	5 521	5 521	1 558
\$500 to \$599	14 619	2 204	2 204	484
\$600 to \$749	5 797	838	838	182
\$750 to \$999	1 492	197	197	37
\$1,000 or more	504	13	13	—
No cash rent	4 140	893	893	230
Median (dollars)	392	369	369	333
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	36 352	7 361	7 361	3 406
Less than 20 percent	477	92	92	26
20 to 24 percent	1 097	325	325	143
25 to 29 percent	2 334	642	642	266
30 to 34 percent	1 966	544	544	269
35 percent or more	27 785	5 249	5 249	2 474
Not computed	2 693	509	509	228
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	32 227	6 094	6 094	2 455
Less than 20 percent	2 827	564	564	290
20 to 24 percent	4 582	933	933	419
25 to 29 percent	5 887	1 272	1 272	560
30 to 34 percent	5 797	1 119	1 119	467
35 percent or more	11 836	1 879	1 879	608
Not computed	1 298	327	327	111
Median	31.9	30.5	30.5	29.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	34 515	6 016	6 016	1 717
Less than 20 percent	17 719	3 415	3 415	1 184
20 to 24 percent	9 351	1 503	1 503	290
25 to 29 percent	4 485	643	643	193
30 to 34 percent	1 243	166	166	16
35 percent or more	671	66	66	7
Not computed	1 046	223	223	27
Median	19.6	18.8	18.8	17.4
\$35,000 or more	20 346	3 284	3 284	830
Less than 20 percent	18 564	3 014	3 014	802
20 to 24 percent	881	120	120	15
25 to 29 percent	157	42	42	9
30 to 34 percent	54	—	—	—
35 percent or more	34	—	—	—
Not computed	656	108	108	4
Median	12.7	12.3	12.3	11.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA -----	1 189 288	13.4	492 516	13.3	NIAGARA FALLS CITY, NIAGARA COUNTY —				
Niagara Falls, NY PMSA -----	220 756	14.5	90 385	14.5	Con.				
NIAGARA COUNTY					Tract 212 -----	3 826	12.8	1 901	13.4
Total -----	220 756	14.5	90 385	14.5	Tract 213 -----	2 739	14.3	1 390	14.4
Lockport city -----	24 426	14.5	10 374	14.2	Tract 214 -----	2 330	14.2	1 122	14.3
Niagara Falls city -----	61 840	14.1	28 635	14.1	Tract 215 -----	628	13.2	443	14.4
North Tonawanda city -----	34 989	12.1	14 001	12.1	Tract 217 -----	4 150	11.4	2 073	11.2
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN NIAGARA COUNTY					Tract 220 -----	4 081	15.4	1 620	15.6
Tract 234.01 -----	7 626	11.4	2 491	11.9	Tract 221 -----	2 809	14.8	1 176	14.6
Tract 235 -----	3 325	15.2	1 310	15.1	Tract 222 -----	4 207	14.9	1 878	14.6
LOCKPORT CITY, NIAGARA COUNTY					Tract 223 -----	2 888	15.9	1 132	15.1
Tract 234.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 224.01 -----	1 376	14.7	847	15.6
Tract 235 (pt.) -----	3 325	15.2	1 310	15.1	Tract 225 -----	3 438	15.3	1 442	15.5
Tract 236 -----	4 561	16.5	1 837	16.1	NORTH TONAWANDA CITY, NIAGARA COUNTY				
Tract 237 -----	2 500	16.3	1 402	15.5	Tract 228.01 -----	3 804	15.1	1 498	15.0
Tract 238 -----	4 053	16.3	1 622	15.7	Tract 228.02 -----	8 030	10.9	2 719	11.3
Tract 239 -----	9 987	12.1	4 203	12.0	Tract 229 -----	5 760	10.6	2 400	11.0
NIAGARA FALLS CITY, NIAGARA COUNTY					Tract 230 -----	3 531	14.4	1 442	14.6
Tract 201 -----	4 207	15.9	1 639	16.0	Tract 231 -----	2 871	14.4	1 189	13.6
Tract 202 -----	3 527	9.6	1 528	11.0	Tract 232 -----	3 289	13.8	1 599	12.7
Tract 203 -----	2 553	15.4	1 114	15.3	Tract 233 -----	7 704	10.5	3 154	10.5
Tract 204 -----	2 059	15.9	888	15.4	REMAINDER OF NIAGARA COUNTY				
Tract 205 -----	2 995	14.1	1 734	13.4	Tract 226.01 -----	2 732	16.3	972	16.0
Tract 206 -----	2 442	11.3	1 014	11.9	Tract 226.02 -----	7 148	11.5	2 988	11.3
Tract 207 -----	3 130	14.0	1 239	13.4	Tract 227.02 -----	5 010	15.0	1 745	15.4
Tract 209 -----	3 008	14.9	1 657	14.8	Tract 227.11 -----	5 888	11.7	2 094	11.7
Tract 210 -----	3 222	16.3	1 507	15.8	Tract 227.12 -----	5 237	11.9	2 143	11.5
Tract 211 -----	2 225	12.3	1 291	12.5	Tract 234.01 (pt.) -----	7 626	11.4	2 491	11.9
					Tract 234.02 -----	8 970	11.3	3 664	11.0
					Tract 235 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 240.01 -----	5 725	16.1	2 008	15.9
					Tract 240.02 -----	1 876	48.5	797	46.4
					Tract 241.01 -----	3 763	14.5	1 329	14.9
					Tract 241.02 -----	2 655	24.1	1 056	24.9
					Tract 242.01 -----	6 072	11.6	2 249	12.1
					Tract 242.02 -----	2 924	16.4	1 298	15.6
					Tract 243.01 -----	1 307	48.0	553	46.8
					Tract 243.02 -----	4 454	16.1	1 831	15.9
					Tract 243.03 -----	4 779	16.0	1 737	16.0
					Tract 244.01 -----	3 048	16.1	1 337	15.9
					Tract 244.02 -----	12 405	11.9	4 046	11.6
					Tract 244.03 -----	772	8.3	339	15.0
					Tract 245.01 -----	2 875	44.5	1 078	42.9
					Tract 245.02 -----	4 235	15.1	1 620	16.2



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a “no” or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, “Accuracy of the Data.”)

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers’ reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income “in kind,” income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Other languages (part)	
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New York

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5
Household type.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also applied to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 1
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle —→ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → <hr/> If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9		a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD															
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No													
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative _____		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more </div> </div>													
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative _____ <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other _____		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more </div> </div>													
a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> </div>		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms </div> </div>		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No													
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		FOR CENSUS USE															
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">A. Total persons</th> <th style="width: 20%;">B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant</th> <th style="width: 20%;">D. Months vacant</th> <th style="width: 50%;">G. DO ID</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 </td> </tr> </table>				A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO ID	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM	F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1
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<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PERSON 1

Last name

First name

Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11

Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents

Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization

No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

1987 to 1990

1985 or 1986

1982 to 1984

1980 or 1981

1975 to 1979

1970 to 1974

1965 to 1969

1960 to 1964

1950 to 1959

Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

No, has not attended since February 1

Yes, public school, public college

Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

No school completed

Nursery school

Kindergarten

1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade

5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade

9th grade

10th grade

11th grade

12th grade, NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)

Some college but no degree

Associate degree in college - Occupational program

Associate degree in college - Academic program

Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)

Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person

Yes — Skip to 15a

No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

Yes

No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

Yes

No — Skip to 16

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well

Well

Not well

Not at all

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a

Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

Yes, now on active duty

Yes, on active duty in past, but not now

Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18

No — Skip to 18

b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

September 1980 or later

May 1975 to August 1980

Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)

February 1955—July 1964

Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)

World War II (September 1940—July 1947)

World War I (April 1917—November 1918)

Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

Prevents this person from working at a job?

Yes

No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

Yes

No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)

No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?

If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

Yes

No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

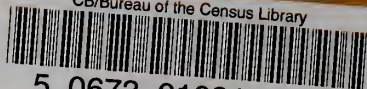
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